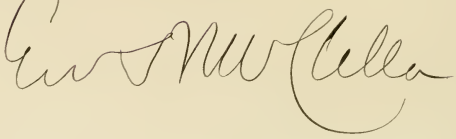
Compliments of
Ephraim P. Emson.

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1880

FITZGERALD & GOSSON.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION

OF THE

PROPERTY OF
NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

Legislature of New Jersey,

NOV 29 1966

185 W. State Street

1880.

J328
M29 1880 copy 4

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

TRENTON, N. J.:
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND CAREFUL RESEARCH, BY
FITZGERALD & GOSSON,
LEGISLATIVE REPORTERS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1879, by

THOMAS F. FITZGERALD,

AND

LOUIS C. GOSSON,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

☞The newspaper press are welcome to use such parts of this work as they may desire, on giving credit therefor to the MANUAL.

J. L. Murphy, Printer, Trenton.

PREFACE.

IN presenting the Manual of the one hundred and fourth Legislature of New Jersey to the public we do so with a feeling of pleasure, being assured that the one published by us last year met with the approbation of those for whose use it was intended and filled the purpose for which it was designed.

In the compilation of the present volume, acting upon the suggestions of many friends and being desirous of making it more than a mere guide book during the session of the Legislature, we have made numerous additions thereto, and publish such facts concerning the various departments of the State Government, giving such synopsis of reports for the past fiscal year, as will make it not only useful for the time being but valuable as a book for future reference. It has been our aim to gather such statistics as will be of interest in all that concerns the State and the Legislature, and also during the coming Presidential campaign.

For the many favors extended to us by State officials, the press and others, we return our sincere thanks, fully appreciating the expressions of good will, the acknowledgment of the value of the Manual as a book of reference, and the encouragement given us last year, and although not altogether remunerative in a financial point of view, we have essayed to publish this volume, containing more matter and gotten up with greater care, in the hope that it will be as kindly received.

THOMAS F. FITZGERALD,
LOUIS C. GOSSON,
Legislative Reporters.

1880	*Sun.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*	*Wed.*	*Thurs.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*
JAN	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAR	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
APR	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
MAY	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
JUNE	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...

1880	*Sun.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*	*Wed.*	*Thurs.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*
JULY	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
SEPT	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
OCT	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOV	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
DEC	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath, upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defence of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make

choice of six Councillors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defence of the

province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute, as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor, to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a Royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681, the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed

members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent subdivisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702, the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1708, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, Dec. 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685

John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace—(died in office),	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor,	1709 to 1710
General Andrew Hunter,	1710 to 1720
William Burnet,	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris,	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton,	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton,	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher,	1747 to 1757
John Reading,	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard,	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy,	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	1763 to 1766

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Democrat),	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	1812 to 1813
William L. Pennington (Democrat),	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	1878 to ——

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or

churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy: or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be

bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year: and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of assembly, shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat, his office shall be considered

vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed,

unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized, and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be] according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property entrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the

bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed: when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate: the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence:" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme

court, or a judge appointed for that purpose; and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution, two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals, shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals, the adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals, and judges of the inferior court of common pleas, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vancacies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state, and the keeper of the state prison, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments, which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless, by this constitution, it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or

surrogate general, and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject

to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and Amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarter acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag

substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848 the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners, under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

The Legislative Chambers are very handsome apartments, and the only cause of complaint heretofore has been inadequate ventilation, which has of late been much improved.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskill Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington, Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room. A new catalogue has been prepared by Capt. J. S. McDanolds, the Librarian, and many important and useful improvements have been effected under his administration.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the New Prison, it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the Old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the Old Prison, permission was given to the County of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an Arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758, two bronze guns, English, four pounders, and two iron six pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients; flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional Asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main centre to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers ; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was declared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such

methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school, and its general management, were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at $160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the resident Principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which brings the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, General Gershom Mott, has brought the internal affairs of the institution as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an

additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9852 0s. 3d. and what is now the State Arsenal at Second and Cass streets is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

N. J. SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

George B. McClellan.

George Brinton McClellan, was born in Philadelphia, December 3d, 1826. His father was a distinguished physician, a graduate of Yale College, and founder of Jefferson College. His remoter ancestors were Scotch.

Entering West Point at the age of fifteen years and six months, he gained a reputation among his classmates for close application and intelligent study, rather than for brilliancy or showy talents. It was a surprise to everybody when the quiet, thoughtful, well-behaved student graduated second in general rank in the largest class that had ever left the Academy, and first in the class in engineering. This was in 1846, and he was breveted second lieutenant of engineers, and assigned to duty with a corps of sappers and miners then forming, to participate in the Mexican War. Lieutenant McClellan served with distinction during the continuance of the struggle, being frequently mentioned in the dispatches of his superior officers in the most complimentary terms, and at the close of the war gaining the brevet rank of captain. After the capture of the city of Mexico, McClellan did garrison duty in that city for a year, when he was stationed at West Point, where he first entered upon literary work, by preparing a manual of the bayonet exercise, which, being recommended to the War Department by General Scott, was made a part of the regular system of army instruction. From 1851 to 1855 Captain McClellan was employed in surveying and other important military duties in various parts of the United States and in the West Indies, and in the Spring of the latter year received the appointment of Captain in the First Cavalry Regiment, under Colonel Sumner. Immediately after receiving this

appointment he was sent to the seat of the war in Crimea, as one of a commission of three appointed by the Government to observe the warlike operations in progress, to examine the military systems of Europe, and to report plans and suggestions for improving the organization and discipline of our own army. This commission remained abroad about a year, and after their return their report was published among the United States Documents.

In January, 1857, Captain McClellan resigned his commission in the army, having been fifteen years in service, and accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. He soon after became Vice President of the road, and in May, 1860, he married Miss Ellen Marcy, daughter of General R. B. Marcy. In August of this year he resigned the Vice Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad to accept the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which post he held, residing in Cincinnati, until the war broke out between the North and South.

It is scarcely necessary to record in this brief sketch the services of McClellan in the great struggle which commenced April 12th, 1861, by the firing upon Fort Sumter. Called to Columbus by the Governor of Ohio, he was at once appointed to organize the numerous regiments forming in that State, being commissioned, under date of April 23d, 1861, Major General of the Ohio Volunteers. In the following month he took the field in Western Virginia, where he fought in a number of desperate encounters, being uniformly victorious; and, in the meantime, devoting his knowledge of military science and his experienced skill to the organization of the Western army. He succeeded in clearing Western Virginia of the Confederates, for which he received the thanks of Congress. After the defeat at Bull Run, General McClellan was called to Washington, and placed in command of the troops stationed at the capital; and on the resignation of General Scott, in November, he was appointed General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

General McClellan's views of the art of war were formed upon a basis of knowledge and experience altogether too broad for him to commit the error of entering upon the coming struggle unprepared; and he therefore devoted himself at once to the organization and the improvement of the *morale* of his troops, dispirited after the

painful misfortune of Bull Run. But the anxiety for action on the part of the people at large, chafing under disaster and confident of the practicability of immediate success, added to other reasons coming from Washington, he was deposed in favor of General Pope.

Pope's accession to the command of the Army of the Potomac was followed by his utter routing and discomfiture at the second battle of Bull Run. Next, Lee invaded Maryland, and McClellan was sent for in hot haste to fight and win the battle of Antietam, and turn the tide of victory again in the direction of the Union armies.

On November 5th, 1862, General McClellan was superseded by General Burnside, who, according to established custom, was immediately thoroughly whipped at the battle of Fredericksburg.

After this time General McClellan took no part in the war. In August, 1864, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and received 1,800,000 of the popular vote, while Mr. Lincoln received 2,220,000.

General McClellan visited Europe in the latter part of 1864, and remained abroad until 1868, when he returned home. He was for some time in charge of the Department of Docks and Piers of the city of New York, and for the past nine years has made his home at Orange Mountain, in the State of New Jersey.

The Governor is now in the prime of physical and mental vigor. He is, by experience and natural aptitude, as well versed in the affairs of civil life as he has been in military science, and is making an able and judicious executive for the State. He resides in a beautiful house on State street, Trenton, during the winter, and in summer on the Orange Mountains.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Theodore F. Randolph.

Senator Randolph was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, N. J., June 24th, 1826. His family are of old Revolutionary stock, dating back to the Randolphs of Roanoke, Virginia. His father, James F. Randolph,

was for thirty-six years the publisher and editor of the *Fredonian*, a journal of the Whig party, published at New Brunswick. For eight years he represented his party in Congress. The Senator was liberally educated. He was brought up in the Whig school of politics, and at an early age wrote for his father's paper. He cast his first vote in Mississippi, whither he had removed for a short time. In 1850 he took up his residence in Hudson county, where he remained for twelve years. He is married to a granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall. When, in 1852, the Whig party suffered its famous defeat, Mr. Randolph allied himself with the Native American—or Know-Nothing—party, and took a prominent part in its proceedings, and in State politics generally.

During the struggle over the slavery question in 1860, he and other Know-Nothings formed a coalition with the Democratic party, by which he was elected to the House of Assembly from the First District of Hudson county, and was offered—but declined—the Speakership of that body.

In 1861 he presided as chairman over the Special Committee on the Peace Congress, and was one of those who inaugurated the measure for the relief of soldiers' families. In the same year he was elected to the State Senate, to fill an unexpired term, and the following year he was re-elected, and served until 1865. In 1867 he was elected president of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. In the fall of 1868 he was elected Governor of New Jersey by a majority of 4618 votes over John I. Blair, the Republican nominee. On the expiration of his term, Mr. Randolph devoted himself to farming and mining. On his home at Morristown—where he has resided since 1862 (comprising ninety acres)—he pursued his agricultural tastes and fondness for stock raising. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator, to succeed Hon. John P. Stockton, whose term expired in March of that year. His opponent was Hon. George M. Robeson.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the 9th of May, 1833. He

received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was president of the board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his city and State. He inaugurated many reforms in local and State government, and he received the thanks of the press and the people—irrespective of party—for so doing. In 1876 he was a Presidental elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. Removing to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, he soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character. He accumulated wealth rapidly in the live stock trade; and while it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to lose fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one sweep, he did not allow the loss to interfere with his plans, which he always carried out successfully. He planned his business as a general plans a battle, and, after making all proper allowances for contingent disasters, he steadily advanced to the accomplishment of the main object.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His memory is wonderful, and he recollects everything he reads. He can recite from memory page after page of the best known classic authors, either in statecraft, history, philosophy, poetry, or in the palpable and uncompounded science of our his-

toric period—the period over which man's civilized existence extends. He is in every sense progressive, and has no inert reluctance to accept new ideas, whether clerical or secular.

His great abattoir project is now a national institution in its extent and importance, and one of the great industries of the country properly systematized. He planned the project from a poor French system, and he improved on his plan till he reached perfection, so far as that could be reached.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

GEORGE MAXWELL ROBESON.

(Republican, Camden.)

Mr. Robeson was born at Belvidere, Warren county, in the year 1829. At an early age he matriculated at Princeton College, and when under eighteen years of age graduated with distinguished honors. Subsequently he began the study of law, at Newark, in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, and was in due time admitted to the bar. He is a son of William P. Robeson, a native of Philadelphia, who was an Associate Judge of the Philadelphia County Court. His maternal uncle, J. P. Maxwell, and his grandfather, George C. Maxwell, were members of Congress from New Jersey. Mr. Robeson commenced his professional duties at Newark, but subsequently removed to Jersey City. In 1855 Governor Newell appointed Mr. Robeson Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden county, and he became a resident of Camden, holding his office of public prosecutor until 1860. Retiring from that office he became a law partner of Alden C. Scovel, Esq., but in the year 1865, when Mr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then Attorney-General of New Jersey, was elected Senator, he recommended Mr. Robeson to the vacant Attorney-Generalship, to which position Gov-

ernor Ward appointed him. He was a member of the Sanitary Commission, and was from the first associated with the Union League of Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Olden a Brigadier-General, and commanded a camp of volunteers at Woodbury, New Jersey, for the organization of troops. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Grant June 25th, 1869, and held that office until the 4th of March, 1877, when he retired with his colleagues in the cabinet of President Grant.

1878—Robeson, Rep., 14,924; Stratton, Dem., 6215; Grosscup, Gr'nb'k, 9879. Plu. 5045.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

Hezekiah B. Smith.

(Democrat and Greenback, Smithville, Burlington county).

Mr. Smith was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in the year 1816. He learned the trade of a worker in wood. At the age of nineteen he went into business for himself in Woodstock. Three years later he took a partner, who, he avers, involved him in bankruptcy. When he was thirty years of age he had paid off all the debts of the firm. Then he left Woodstock.

At this time Mr. Smith's capital consisted of a notion that in blinds with stationary slats, the slats, in order to secure greater firmness, ought to be held in mortises at either end, instead of being merely let into grooves. With this notion, and a machine of his own invention that would cut and clean out forty mortises per minute, he went to Woburn, near Boston, which was the centre of the Eastern blind-making trade. To his surprise, he ascertained that the manufacturers there claimed that their method was better than his.

There were at that time in Woburn five principal blind manufacturers, all of whom were obliged to give up the business within a year. The dealers in blinds in Boston gave him a certificate that his invention had saved over $30,000 annually to buyers, and the Massachusetts Chari-

table Mechanics Association gave him a large gold medal, which is yet in his possession. Since then he has taken out over twenty patents.

A little more than thirteen years ago Mr. Smith went to a little manufacturing village two miles from Mount Holly, N. J. He liked it and bought it. That is to say, he bought the manufactory and the houses built about it for the residences of apprentices. It was then called Shreveville. He expended, it is averred, $300,000 in improvements. He has a natural liking for iron, and 1200 tons of it have been used in the building of houses and in otherwise improving and ornamenting the real estate. He built a fine hall for the use of the operatives, and has employed and paid a band-master for eight years to teach the mechanics instrumental music. He rechristened the place Smithville, after himself.

After he removed to Smithville he married a maiden formerly from the neighborhood of Woodstock. She edits the Smithville *Mechanic*, a weekly journal of mechanics, science and literature.

Altogether, Mr. Smith estimates that he has invested $500,000 in Smithville. He finds it hard just at present to keep 125 men employed in his manufactory for making wood-working machinery. If the times were good 800 men would be employed.

1878 - Smith, D. & G., 14,610; Pugh, Rep., 13,699; Baker, Tem., 568.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

Miles Ross.

(Democrat, New Brunswick.)

Mr. Ross was born at Raritan, New Jersey, in the year 1828. At an early age he removed with his father to New Brunswick, where he was educated, and subsequently engaged with his father in the vessel trade. He served as Chosen Freeholder of Middlesex county, and at one time filled the office of Mayor of New Brunswick. He was a member of Assembly for two years. He is

largely interested in the coal business. For a long time he was a leading bank director, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, besides having held other local offices. In 1874 he was nominated for Congress, and was elected by over 2000 majority. He has been elected to a third term.

1878—Ross, Dem., 13,509; Clark, Rep., 13,176; Hope, Gr'nb'k, 1843; Bradley, Tem., 73.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

Alvah A. Clark.

(Democrat, Somerville.)

Mr. Clark was born September 13th, 1840, at Lebanon, Hunterdon county, and is a lawyer by profession. He entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Rafferty in 1859, and remained there for two years. Subsequently he studied with Mr. I. N. Dilts, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1863. He opened an office in Germantown, and began practice, and after laboring for three years there he removed to Somerville, where he has since resided. He has been employed as an attorney by the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, the Hamilton Land Improvement Company, and the Dime Savings Bank of Somerville. In 1876 he was elected to Congress by over 5000 majority.

1878—Clark, Dem., 11,449; Potts, Rep., 9852; Larison, Gr'nb'k, 4111.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

Charles H. Voorhis.

(Republican, Hackensack and Jersey City.)

Mr. Voorhis was born in Spring Valley, Bergen county, N. J., March 13th, 1833, and is a lawyer by profession.

He graduated at Rutgers College in July, 1853, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1856, and as counselor just three years later. He served as Law Judge for Bergen county, from September 11th, 1868, to April 1st, 1869.

1878—Voorhis, Rep., 10,893; Demarest, Dem., 10,089; Potter, Gr'nb'k, 3268.

Sixth District—Essex County.

John L. Blake.

(Republican, Orange.)

Mr. Blake was born at Boston, Mass., March 25th, 1831, and is son of Rev. J. L. Blake, D. D. He is a lawyer by profession. He came to Orange in 1846, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1852, and as counsellor in 1854. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1857. He has been counsel for the township and city of Orange since 1852. He has been president of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Orange ever since its foundation. He was a delegate from the Sixth District to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876.

1878—Blake, Rep., 14,771; Allbright, Dem., 12,832; Bliss, Gr'nb'k, 2106.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

Lewis A. Brigham.

(Republican, Jersey City Heights and 200 Broadway, New York City.)

Mr. Brigham was born at New York Mills, Oneida county, N. Y., January 2d, 1831, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from Hamilton College, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1849, taught school in Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., 1850–1, and in Bergen, N. J., 1852–3. Studied law in N. Y. City, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Settled in Bergen—now Jersey City—continuing the practice of law in New York. In 1865 was appointed

member of Board of Education of the city of Bergen. In 1866–7–8 and 9 was elected Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1874 was appointed member of Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, and in 1876 was elected President of the Board, holding the office until resignation in October of that year. In November, 1876, was elected member of Assembly from Fifth District of Jersey City.

1878—Brigham, Rep., 13,199; Laverty, Dem. 11,234; Winant, Gr'nb'k, 1424; Burr, Gr'nb'k, 113.

MEMBERS

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND EXPIRATION OF TERM OF SENATORS.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Senate.....John J. Gardner, R., 1881.....Atlantic City.
Assembly...James Jeffries, R .....Steelmanville.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Senate.....Cornelius S. Cooper, D., 1881.....Schraalenburgh.
Assembly...John A. Demarest, D.....River Edge.
Oliver D. Smith, R.....Englewood.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Senate.....Wm. Budd Deacon, R., 1883.....Mount Holly.
Assembly...William H. Carter, R.....Bordentown.
Abraham Marter, R.....Beverly.
Henry C. Herr, R.....Hainesport.
John W. Haines, D.....Vincentown.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Senate.....William J. Sewell, R , 1882.....Camden.
Assembly...Henry L. Bonsall, R .....Camden.
Edward Burrough, R.....Merchantville.
Richard N. Herring, R .....Chews Landing.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Senate.....Waters B. Miller, D., 1883.....Cape May City.
Assembly...Jesse D. Ludlam, D..... .... South Dennis.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Senate.....George S. Whiticar, R., 1881.....Fairton.
Assembly...Robert P. Ewing, R.....Greenwich.
Arthur T. Parsons, R..... Vineland.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....William H. Francis, R., 1882.....Newark.
Assembly...Thomas W. Langstroth, R..... .....Bloomfield.
John Gill, R..... .....Orange.
Harrison Van Duyne, R.....Newark.
William H. Brown, D.....Newark.
James M. Patterson, R..... .....Newark.
Gottfried Krueger, D.....Newark.
Elias A. Wilkinson, R.....Newark.
Peter J. Gray, D.....Newark.
Thomas O'Connor, D.....Newark.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Senate.....John F. Bodine, R., 1882.....Williamstown.
Assembly...George Craft, R.....Mickletown.
Thomas M. Ferrell, D.....Glassboro.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Senate.....Rudolph F. Rabe, D., 1881.....Hoboken.
Assembly...Noah D. Taylor, D.....Jersey City.
Patrick Sheeran, D.....Jersey City.
Samuel W. Stilsing, R.....Jersey City.
Allan L. McDermott, D.....Jersey City.
David W. Lawrence, R.....Jersey City.
J. Herbert Potts, R.....Jersey City.
James Curran, D.....Hoboken.
Joseph Meeks, D.....Guttenburg.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Senate.....Eli Bosenbury, D., 1883.....Clinton.
Assembly...Charles W. Godown, D.....Lambertville.
James N. Ramsey, D.....Lebanon.

MERCER COUNTY.

Senate.....Crowell Marsh, D., 1881.....Princeton.
Assembly...Charles S. Robinson, R.....Princeton.
Richard A. Donnelly, D.....Trenton.
John V. D. Beekman, R.....Hightstown.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Senate.....Isaac L. Martin, R., 1883.....New Brunswick.
Assembly...Robert G. Miller, R.....New Brunswick.
John M. Board, R.....Metuchen.
Stephen M. Martin, D.....South Amboy.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Senate.....George C. Beekman, I. D., 1882.....Freehold.
Assembly...Sherman B. Oviatt, R.....Farmingdale.
John D. Honce, D.....Morganville.
Grover H. Luff burrow, R.....Shrewsbury.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Senate.....Augustus C. Canfield, D., 1881.....Dover.
Assembly...Charles F. Axtell, R.....Morristown.
James H. Bruen, R.....Rockaway.
Holloway W. Hunt, D.....Schooleys Mountain.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Senate.....Ephraim P. Emson, D., 1881.....Colliers Mills.
Assembly...Rufus Blodgett, D.....Manchester.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Senate.....Garret A. Hobart, R., 1883.....Paterson.
Assembly...George W. Conkling, R.....Passaic.
Robert B. Morehead, R.....Paterson.
Thomas B. Vreeland, R.....Echo Lake.

SALEM COUNTY.

Senate.....Quinton Keasbey, R., 1882.. .....Salem.
Assembly...Henry Barber, D.... .....Pennsgrove.
John D. Garwood, R.....Salem.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Senate.....John G. Schenck, R., 1882.....Neshanic.
Assembly...John Ringelmann, R..... Somerville.
J. Newton Voorhees, R.....Middlebush.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....Thomas Lawrence, D., 1883.....Newton.
Assembly...Lewis J. Martin, D.....Deckertown.

UNION COUNTY.

Senate.....Benjamin A. Vail, R., 1882.....Rahway.
Assembly...John T. Dunn, D.....Elizabeth.
George M. Stiles, R.....Elizabeth.
Philip H. Vernon, R.....Summit.

WARREN COUNTY.

Senate.. .....Peter Cramer, R., 1882.....New Hampton.
Assembly...William Fritts, D.....Washington.
Coursen H. Albertson, D.....Vienna.

SENATE—Democrats, 8; Independent Democrat, 1; Republicans, 12—21.
ASSEMBLY—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 35—60.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate, shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the laws.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Agriculture
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Buildings.
A Committee on Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall

be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been

passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when

a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. — ?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.

57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., by a majority of 98 votes. His term expires in 1881.

In the Legislature of 1879 he served on the following Senate Committees: "Revision of Laws" and "Municipal Corporations," and on the Joint Committees on "Public Grounds and Buildings" and "Sinking Fund."

1877—Gardner, R., 1599; Doughty, D., 1456; Pressy, Ind., 45.

Bergen County.

CORNELIUS S. COOPER.

(Dem., Schraalenburgh.)

Senator Cooper was born at New Milford, Bergen county, November 30th, 1819, and removed to New York city in 1840, where he followed the occupation of cartman for thirteen years. In 1853 he engaged in coal business, with a partner, in the name of Cooper & Blauvelt. Was elected a Councilman in the 21st Councilmanic District of the ninth ward of New York city, and served for three years. Removed to Schraalenburgh in 1857,

where he has since resided, following the occupation of a farmer. In 1870 he was appointed a commissioner of the Road Board of Hackensack township, and was elected secretary of that body—holding that office for five years. In 1874 he was elected president of the Protective Association, and holds that office at the present time. In 1875 was elected one of the Justices of the Peace of the county, and resigned when elected Senator in 1877, (by a majority of 186 over Howland, Rep). His term expires in 1881.

In the Legislature of 1879, he served on the committee on "Agricultural College" and "Miscellaneous Business," and was a member of the Joint Committees on "Public Grounds and Buildings" and "Federal Relations."

1877—Cooper, D., 3030; Howland, R., 2844.

Burlington County.

William Budd Deacon.

(Rep., Mount Holly.)

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal, under his father, from 1861 until 1868, when his father died. He was appointed to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mount Holly. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Mount Holly. In 1877 he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Cronk, D., by 18 majority. He was relected to the Assembly in 1878 over Lloyd, Greenbacker, and Woodington, Temperance, by a majority of 1165. He was elected to the Senate after a long and active canvass, defeating Caleb G.

Ridgway, who occupied the Senatorial office, and Axtell, Greenbacker, by a majority of 842. His term expires in 1883.

In the Legislature of 1879, he was chairman of the "Judiciary Committee," and a member of the committee on "Revision of Laws," and was a member of the Joint Committee on "State Library."

1876—Ridgway, D., 6466; Thorn, R., 6383.

1879—Deacon, R., 5967; Ridgway, D., 4888; Axtell, G., 237.

Camden County.

William J. Sewell.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville. General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major General at the close of the war, for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the recent railroad strikes he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most

critical point in New Jersey, Phillipsburg, with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces of that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred. This year he has commenced his third term in the Senate. He was President of that body during the session of 1876. He is Superintendent of the West Jersey R. R. Co., and takes a deep interest in railroad matters. In 1878 he served on the Senate Committees, "Railroads and Canals," and "Riparian Rights," also on the Joint Committees on "Treasurer's Accounts" and "Public Grounds and Buildings." In 1879 he was chosen President of the Senate and executed the arduous duties of that position with the most exact impartiality, and rare tact and ability. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Sewell, R., 5987; Ridgeway, D., 4624.

Cape May County.

Waters B. Miller.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born in Atlantic county, N. J., in the year 1824, and is, by profession, a real estate agent and conveyancer. Since attaining his majority he has been actively engaged in almost every public improvement that affected his adopted county. For a number of years he was proprietor and manager of Congress Hall Hotel. It was largely due to his exertions that the present railroad to Cape May was built, as when the enterprise seemed about to fail for want of means, he came forward and mortgaged his property to a heavy amount in order to raise the funds necessary to its completion. With a single exception, (Rice, 1867), he is the only Democrat ever elected to the State Senate from Cape May county. In 1855 he was defeated by Mr. Diverty, American and Independent; and again in 1873 by Richard S. L. Leaming. He was elected over his old competitor, one of the best and most popular citizens of Cape May, by a majority of 136. His term expires in 1883.

1876—Leaming, R., 995; Edmunds, D., 912.

1879—Miller, D., 1066; Leaming, R., 930.

Cumberland County.

GEORGE S. WHITICAR.

(Rep., Fairton.)

Senator Whiticar was born in Fairton, Cumberland county, July, 1822. He is a farmer by profession. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1872 and 1873, and in 1877 to the State Senate. During the session of 1878 he was chairman of the committee on "Militia," and a member of the committees on "Corporations and Miscellaneous Business." His term expires in 1881.

1877—Whiticar, R., 2667; Stratton, D., 2378; Grosscup, G., 1824.

Essex County.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Francis was born at South Norwalk, Connecticut, August 29th, 1839, (his father having been a Jerseyman), and is a lawyer by profession. He finished his education in Oberlin College, Ohio. He studied law with Mr. Caleb S. Titsworth, at Newark, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in June, 1865. In 1870 he was admitted as counsellor. He practised in Newark under the firm name of Titsworth & Francis, and Titsworth, Francis & Marsh, until April, 1878, when the co-partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Francis opened an office on his own account. From January, 1871 until January, 1875, he was city counsel of Newark. He has taken an active part in politics since the year 1862, filling the position of chairman of the city and county Republican Committees at various times, in 1878 being chairman of both committees. In the session of 1879, he was chairman of the committees on "Claims and Pensions" and "Municipal Corporations," and a member of the committee on "Judiciary," also a member of the Joint Com-

mittee on "Federal Relations" and "Soldiers Home of Newark," and was entrusted with the preparation and placed in charge of important Republican measures during the session.

1878—Francis, R., 14,352; Marsh, D., 12,908; Baxter, G., 1989.

Gloucester County.

John Forman Bodine.

(Rep., Williamstown.)

Senator Bodine was born at Tuckerton, Burlington county, N. J., October 27th, 1821. He never attended school since he was eleven years of age, except for one term of three months. When quite young he worked in a glass factory and chopped wood in the forests until he was indentured to learn window-glass blowing. The signing of this indenture he holds to be one of the noblest acts of his life. He has lived in Monroe township for thirty-nine years. This township was originally in Camden county, but in 1871 it was annexed to Gloucester county. His ancestors have lived in New Jersey for over a century. He is now engaged in glass manufacture. A quarter of a century ago he served as Township Superintendent of Public Schools for three years, and five years later he served as Chosen Freeholder for a term of three years. He was elected to the House of Assembly, in 1865, from the Third District of Camden county, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester county in 1873, and served a term of five years. His term expires in 1882.

In the Session of 1879, he was chairman of the committee on "Education," and a member of the committee on "Railroads and Canals," and a member of the Joint Committees on "State Prison," "Lunatic Asylums," and "Industrial School for Girls."

1878—Bodine, R., 2421; Lodge, D., 2130; McCallister, G., 955.

Hudson County.

RUDOLPH F. RABE.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Senator Rabe was born in Germany, August 4th, 1841. He emigrated to the United States at an early age, and after settling in New York began the study of law. He graduated at the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1869. He was elected member of Assembly from Hoboken for four consecutive years, commencing in 1873. In 1877 he was chosen Speaker—the house standing thirty Democrats to thirty Republicans. In the session of 1878 he was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Judiciary," and a member of the committees on "Revision of Laws" and "Elections;" also a member of the Joint Committees on "Federal Relations" and the "Sinking Fund." In the session of 1879 he was a member of the committees on "Revision of Laws" and "Municipal Corporations;" also of the Joint Committee on "Sinking Fund." His term expires in 1881.

1877—Rabe, D., 14,563; Weart, R., 8995; Ransom, Pro., 32.

Hunterdon County.

ELI BOSENBURY.

(Dem., Clinton.)

Senator Bosenbury was born in Delaware township, in the county he represents, on September 9th, 1822, and is a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber. He was, previous to engaging in his present business, in 1864, a carpenter and builder. He was elected and served as Mayor of the town of Clinton during the years 1873 and '74. He was nominated for the Senate and elected by a plurality of 131 votes over Smith, Rep. Conover, Greenbacker, receiving 452 votes, and Herr, Temperance, 336 votes. His term expires in 1883.

1876—Pidcock, D., 5497; Taylor, R., 3822.

1879—Bosenbury, D., 3514; Smith, R., 3383; Conover, G., 452; Herr, T., 336.

Mercer County,

CROWELL MARSH.

(Dem., Princeton.)

Senator Marsh was born at Rahway, N. J., January 24th, 1828. He received an ordinary common school education, and while yet quite a boy was deeply interested in the politics of the times; and began writing political articles for the press of his native town. In 1851 he removed to Connecticut, and for a time published the "*Fairfield County Democrat.*" After a successful editorial career he returned to New Jersey, and embarked in the wholesale drug business in New York city. During the presidental campaign of 1856 he was very active, being president of the Democratic Association of Rahway. In 1858 he removed to Princeton, and established himself in the drug business in that old college town. After a brief residence he was elected a member of the Board of Education and served continuously for five years. He was Recorder of the Borough of Princeton for a number of years, and held various other township and borough offices from time to time. In the Spring of 1867 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Mercer county, and in the Fall of the same year was elected Clerk of Mercer county. He was an efficient and popular clerk, and at the close of his term, he established the Princeton Savings Bank, an institution which has the entire confidence of its depositors. He has also for several years been a director of the Princeton National Bank, and his superior business qualifications have made him a useful and honored citizen of his town and county. In 1877 he was elected State Senator, after an exciting and hard fought contest.

In 1879 he served on the committee on "Education," and on the Joint Committees on "Treasurer's Accounts" and "State Prison."

1877—Marsh, D., 5878; Bruere, R., 5756; Howell, Pro., 137.

Middlesex County.

ISAAC L. MARTIN.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Martin is a retired merchant, and was born in New Brunswick, N. J., January 11th, 1829. He is a Director of the National Bank of New Jersey, having held that position since its organization, and has been for years a Director of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company. Heretofore his attention has been mainly given to business, but since his retirement he has devoted himself to public matters in connection with benevolent institutions and public improvement. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Waldron, D., and Johnson, I. He was elected Senator last November, after a hard fought contest defeating Wright Robbins, one of the strongest men in the county by a majority of 968.

In the session of 1879 he served on the House Committees, on "Banks and Insurance," (chairman), "Railroads and Canals," also on the Joint Committee on "Sinking Fund." His term expires in 1883.

1876—Ludlow, D., 5890; Jarrard, R., 5108.

1879—Martin, R., 5368; Robbins, D., 4400.

Monmouth County.

GEORGE CRAWFORD BEEKMAN.

(Dem., Freehold.)

Senator Beekman was born July 2d, 1839, at Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., and graduated from Princeton College in 1859. He was licensed as an attorney by the N. J. Supreme Court in 1863, and as counselor three years later. He began the practice of law at Freehold, where he has since remained, forming a co-partnership with Holmes W. Murphy in 1874, under the firm name of Beekman & Murphy, which relation still exists. The firm has acted as counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Monmouth for the past five years; also as counsel for the

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, Spring Lake Land Improvement Company, and other kindred interests on the Monmouth shore.

In 1869 Mr. Beekman was appointed Law Judge of the Monmouth County Courts, and held that office until 1872, when he became dissatisfied and resigned the office in order to resume the practice of his profession. The law, as it then stood, debarred him wholly from practice; since then it has been changed. Since 1872 Judge Beekman has been employed in nearly all the important jury cases tried at the Monmouth Court House.

A convention of Independent Democrats, held at the Court House, in Freehold, nominated Judge Beekman for the State Senate by acclamation. The convention, without knowing whether he would accept it or refuse, adjourned *sine die* immediately after nominations were made. The Republican convention, without the knowledge of Judge Beekman, endorsed this nomination and also adjourned. This occurred only three weeks before the election.

During the session of 1879 he introduced a number of important public bills—two to prevent bribery at elections, one to have the public laws printed and distributed within twenty days after adjournment of the Legislature and to abolish the publication of the same in the newspapers; also a bill to reduce the expenses of a foreclosure of mortgages under $300. This latter became a law. He served on the committees on "Banks and Insurance," "Miscellaneous Business" and "Unfinished Business;" also on the Joint Committees on "State Library" and "Passed Bills." His term expires in 1882.

1878—Beekman, I. D., 5307; Paterson, D., 4729; Chattle, T., 182; Hendrickson, I., 347.

Morris County.

Augustus C. Canfield.

(Dem., Dover.)

Senator Canfield was born at Ferromonte, Morris county, May 4th, 1842. He is a graduate of Princeton College, and a lawyer by profession, having studied in

the office of ex-Attorney-General Vanatta. He is largely interested in mining business. Was elected to the House of Assembly in the years 1871, '72 and '73. In the session of 1878 he was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Revision of Laws," member of the committee on "Miscellaneous Corporations," chairman of the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation," and member of the committees on "Lunatic Asylums" and "Industrial School for Girls." In the session of 1879 he was a member of the committee on "Corporations," also of the Joint Committees on "Lunatic Asylums," "Printing" and "Industrial School for Girls." His term expires in 1881.

1877—Canfield, D., 4428; Hillard, R., 4016.

Ocean County.

Ephraim P. Emson.

(Dem., Colliers' Mills.)

Senator Emson was born at Toms River, Ocean county, October 28th, 1829. He is a merchant, a farmer, a dealer in lumber, and is extensively engaged in the business of cranberry culture. He was twice Postmaster, and is now serving his twelfth year as Chosen Freeholder. He was member of Assembly in the session of 1862, and again in 1876. When about six years old he migrated with his father to Ohio, but returned to his native place ten years afterwards. He lived in Monmouth county until 1856, where he was Superintendent of Public Schools. Since that year he has resided in Ocean county.

In the session of 1878 Mr. Emson was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Claims and Pensions," member of the committee on "Militia," and chairman of the Joint Committee on "Soldiers Home at Newark," and member of the committee on "Passed Bills." In the session of 1879 he was a member of the committees on "Militia" and "Unfinished Business," also of the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation." His term expires in 1881.

1877—Emson, D., 1900; Gulick, R., 1361.

Passaic County.

Garret A. Hobart.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Hobart was born at Long Branch, June 3d, 1844. His mother was a native of New Jersey, of Dutch descent, and his father was from New Hampshire, and of the same family with the late Bishop Hobart. Senator Hobart's education was in the district schools, and was finished at Rutgers College, where he graduated in 1863. He studied law with Mr. Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, and was admitted as an attorney in 1866, and as counselor three years later. He began the practice of his profession at Paterson, in 1866. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1872 and 1873, and was chosen Speaker the latter year. He is receiver for the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, for the Paterson and Little Falls Horse Railroad, and for the Manhattan Bleaching and Dyeing Company. In 1872 he was counsel for the Passaic Board of Chosen Freeholders, at the same time being counsel for a number of banks and insurance companies. He also served at one time, as city counsel of Paterson. In 1879 he was re-elected over Hopper, Dem., and Warr, Greenbacker, by a majority of 1777.

In the session of 1878 he was a member of the Senate Committees on "Revision of Laws," "Education," of the Joint Committees on "State Library" and "Industrial School for Girls." In the session of 1879 he was chairman of the committee on "Judiciary" and a member of the committee on "Fisheries," also a member of the Joint Committees on "State Library," "Printing" and "Industrial School for Girls." His term expires in 1883.

1876—Hobart, R., 5912; Inglis, D., 5022.

1879—Hobart, R., 5546; Hopper, D., 3647; Warr, G., 122.

Salem County.

Quinton Keasbey.

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Keasbey was born at Salem, in June, 1828. He is a farmer by occupation. For seven years he was a member of Common Council of his native city, and was a member of the House of Assembly in 1876, '77 and '78. He is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Salem County Agricultural Society, and for ten years he has been a director of the Building Association of Salem. The farm on which he resides has been in the possession of the Keasbey family since 1726.

In the session of 1879, Mr. Keasbey was a member of the committees on "Militia" and "Corporations" (chairman), and "Engrossed Bills," and of the Joint Committees on "Commerce and Navigation" and "Printing." His term expires in 1882.

1878—Keasbey, R., 2822; Grier, D., 2504; Dickerson, G., 335; Cooper, T., 310.

Somerset County.

John G. Schenck.

(Rep., Neshanic.)

Senator Schenck was born at Neshanic, Somerset county, January 2d, 1823. He is a farmer by occupation. He was member of Assembly in the years 1861, '62, '63, 1872, '73, '74. He is a director of the First National Bank of Somerville, and of the South Branch Railroad Company.

In the session of 1879 he was chairman of the committee on "Railroads and Canals," and a member of the committees on "Education" and "Claims and Pensions;" also of the Joint Committees on "Treasurer's Accounts," "Sinking Fund" and "Reform School for Boys." His term expires in 1882.

1878—Schenck, R., 2734; Doughty, D., 2472; Opie, G., 223.

Sussex County.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

(Dem., Hamburg.)

Senator Lawrence was born at the place where he now resides, in December, 1816, and has been a merchant, miller and manufacturer, but for the past quarter of a century has been a farmer. He has been one of the Trustees of the N. J. State Normal School since its formation, and is a member of the State Board of Education. Until his election as Senator he had never been a candidate before the people for any office. He was elected Senator over Stiles, Rep., by a majority of 274 votes. His term expires in 1883.

1876—Ward, D., 3246; Smith, I. D., 2144.

1879—Lawrence, D., 2669; Stiles, R., 2395.

Union County.

BENJAMIN A. VAIL.

(Rep., Rahway.)

Senator Vail was born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15th, 1844. He has been a member of the Rahway Common Council for two years, and was member of Assembly in the years 1876–7. He is a lawyer by profession. In the session of 1879 he was chairman of the committee on "Revision of Laws," and a member of the committee on "Fisheries" and "Riparian Rights," also of the Joint Committee on "Federal Relations" and "Soldiers Home at Newark." His term expires in 1882.

1878—Vail, R., 4758; Martine, D., 4304; Whitney, G., 784.

Warren County.

Peter Cramer.

(Rep., New Hampton.)

Senator Cramer was born near Germantown, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 10th, 1824. He is a merchant, miller and dealer in grain. We has lived for over thirty years in Warren county. He was never an office-seeker, although he held several offices in Democratic townships. He is the first Republican Senator from Warren county.

In the session of 1879 he was chairman of the committee on "Agricultural College" and "Unfinished Business" and a member of the committee on "Finance," also of the Joint Committee on "State Prison," "Lunatic Asylums" and "Reform School for Boys." His term expires in 1882.

1878—Cramer, R., 2572; Beatty, D., 2333; Davis, G., 1555; Pursell, I. D., 573.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions

on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business

has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.

5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means;
A Committee on the Judiciary;
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College;
A Committee on Education;
A Committee on Elections;
A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
A Committee on Municipal Corporations;
A Committee on Militia;
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions;
A Committee on Corporations;
A Committee on Banks and Insurance;
A Committee on Unfinished Business;
A Committee on Incidental Expenses;
A Committee on Stationery;
A Committee on Riparian Rights;
A Committee on Revision of Laws;
A Committee on Fisheries;
A Committee on Railroads and Canals;
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects;

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts;
A Committee on the State Prison;
A Committee on Public Printing;
A Committee on the Library;
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums;
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings;
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation;
A Committee on Passed Bills;
A Committee on Federal Relations;
A Committee on Sinking Fund;
A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark;
A Committee on Reform School for Boys;
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the

member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be: "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be: "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by ayes and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions, except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

STATE NORMAL AND MODE

SCHOOLS, TRENTON, N. J.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION.

Atlantic County.

JAMES JEFFRIES.

(Rep., Steelmanville.)

This District embraces the entire county.

Mr. Jeffries is a farmer and oyster dealer by occupation, and was born in Steelmanville, Atlantic county, N. J., on August 11th, 1818, and followed the sea until the year 1871, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, by a plurality vote. Last year he served on the committees on "Unfinished Business" and "Fisheries."

1878—Jeffries, R., 1386; Quinn, D., 1370; Anderson, G., 214.

1879—Jeffries, R., 1288; Shinn, D., 1243.

Bergen County.

First District.

JOHN A. DEMAREST.

(Dem., River Edge.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Lodi, New Barbadoes, Midland, Ridgefield, Saddle River and Union.

Mr. Demarest was born at Kinderkamack, Midland township, Bergen county, N. J., April 6th, 1838, and is

Superintendent of Public Instruction of Bergen county. Was a school teacher from 1862 to 1867, and for seven years was confidential clerk in a large clothing establishment in New York city. In 1863, was elected Clerk of New Barbadoes township, holding that position for four years. In 1869, was elected Assessor of the same township for one year, and on November 4th, 1875, commenced the duties of County Superintendent; was unanimously re-appointed, on June 26th, 1878, by the State Board of Education, the appointment being immediately confirmed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Last year he served on the committee on "Claims and Pensions" and on the Joint Committee on "Public Grounds and Buildings."

1878—Demarest, D., 1615; Gilham, R., 1250; Brinkerhoff, G., 58.

1879—Demarest, D., 1006; Shafer, R., 776.

Second District.

OLIVER DRAKE SMITH.

(Rep., Englewood.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the townships of Englewood, Franklin, Harrington, Hohokus, Palisade, Ridgewood and Washington.

Mr. Smith was born in the city of New York, June 7th, 1854. He is a lawyer by profession and practises at Englewood. This is his first election to a public office. He received his education at a private school in Englewood, and afterwards at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Columbia College, New York city. He graduated from the Law School of the latter institution in 1875. Since 1863 he has resided at Englewood. Lately he visited Europe; and last year, accompanied by General J. C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona, he made a tour of that Territory. He is the first member of Assembly ever elected by the Republican party in the Second Assembly District of Bergen county. In the polling district in which he resides, he received five-sixths of all the votes cast.

1878—Parramore, D., 1901; Pullis, R., 1519; Achenbach, G., 119.

1879—Smith, R., 1384; Huyler, D., 1250.

Burlington County.

First District.

WILLIAM HENRY CARTER.

(Rep., Bordentown.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover and Springfield.

Mr, Carter was born in New Castle, Delaware, March 6th, 1835. He was formerly a salesman but is now a railroad station agent. He became a resident of New Jersey in 1840. Was Assessor of Bordentown township from March, 1865 to March, 1866, and was a member of the Common Council of Fieldsboro one year—from April, 1878.

1878—Sykes, D., 1451; Townsend, R., 1218; Thompson, G., 400; Yerkes, P., 153.

1879—Carter, R., 1630; Warner, D., 1349.

Second District.

ABRAHAM MARTER.

(Rep., Beverly.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Beverly city, Beverly township, Burlington city, Chester and Cinnaminson.

Mr. Marter was born in Burlington county, N. J., June 23d, 1820, and is a farmer. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders five years, and at different times filled township offices.

1878—Lippincott, D., 1477; Marter, R., 1349.

1879—Marter, R., 1572; Lippincott, D., 1519.

Third District.

HENRY C. HERR.

(Rep., Hainesport.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the townships of Evesham, Lumberton, Mount Laurel, Northampton, Pemberton, Willingboro and Westhampton.

Mr. Herr was born in Lancaster county, Pa., September, 1832, and is a farmer and teacher by pro-

fession. Formerly he was a teacher only. He served in the Union Army during the late rebellion and was mustered out of service in September, 1863. Afterwards he was a clerk in the Quarter Master General's office. He studied law and graduated from the Columbia College Law School and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He moved to New Jersey in 1867.

1878—This district was differently formed this year, consequently the vote is no criterion. Senator Deacon then represented it.

1879—Herr, R., 1485; Davis, D., 1414; Pope, G., 119.

Fourth District.

JOHN WOOLSTON HAINES.

(Dem., Vincentown.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises the townships of Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Medford, Randolph, Southampton, Shamong, Woodland and Washington.

Mr. Haines was born one and a half miles from Vincentown, in Southampton township, Burlington county, N. J., March 8th, 1839, and is a produce dealer by occupation. He was formerly a farmer, and occupied the office of Assessor of Southampton township in 1865; Collector of the same township in the years 1866, '67, '68, and was a member of the township committee for the years 1875, '76, '77 and '78. Last year he was a member of the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation."

1878—This District was differently formed this year. Mr. Haines was the Representative.

1879—Haines, D., 948; Cox, R., 943; Wells, G., 84.

Camden County.

First District.

HENRY L. BONSALL.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Legislative District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Bonsall was born in Philadelphia, December 24th, 1834, and is editor of the *Camden Daily Post.* He has owned and edited various Journals throughout the country. For the past six years he has been City Superintendent of the public schools of Camden, and was a member of the House of Assemby in 1868 and 1869.

1878—This district was differently composed this year.

1879—Bonsall, R., 1676; Cameron, D., 1232.

Second District.

EDWARD BURROUGH.

(Rep., Merchantville.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Wards of the city of Camden, and of the townships of Delaware, Merchantville and Stockton.

Mr. Burrough is a farmer, and was born on the farm where he now resides, September 5th, 1843. He is a member of the fifth generation who have been in possession of that farm in continuous succession, and from reliable data is of the same family of Burroughs that Edward Burrough, the eminent minister of the Society of Friends (contemporary with George Fox) came from. Mr. Burrough, however, is not a member of that Society. He was Assistant U. S. Marshal in the census of 1870, and is Clerk of the township of Delaware, having held that position, without opposition, since March 13th, 1867. This is Mr. Burrough's second term, he having been elected in the First District, as it was then composed in 1878, by a majority of 1481 over Mr. Fort, Dem.

Last year he was a member of the committee on "Stationery" and of the Joint Committees on "Federal Relations" and "Passed Bills."

1879—Burrough, R., 1413; Voorhees, D., 1041.

Third District.

RICHARD N. HERRING.

(Rep., Chews Landing.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the townships of Centre, Gloucester, Haddon, Waterford, Winslow and Gloucester City.

Mr. Herring is a wheelwright by trade, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 6th, 1836. He served during the late war, having enlisted as a private in Company I, Tenth Regiment, September 24th, 1861. After two years' service as such, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Company I, Tenth Regiment, in September, 1863, and was promoted First Lieutenant in October, same year; after which he served during the remainder of the war. He was wounded at Carrsville, Va., in May, 1863. He has occupied several positions, having been School Director for six years, and a member of the Legislature from the Third District of Camden county in the years 1875 and 1876. In 1879 he represented the Third District of the county as it was then composed, having been elected by a majority of 75 over Mr. Rider, Dem. In 1876 he was an Inspector of the Department of Admission at the Centennial Exposition.

In the Legislature of 1879 he was one of the leaders of his party in the House, and was chairman of the committee on "Riparian Rights" and member of the committee on "Revision of Laws" and of the Joint Committee on "State Prison."

1879—Herring, R., 1228; Da Costa, D., 1138.

Cape May County.

Jesse D. Ludlam.

(Dem., Sonth Dennis.)

The district embraces the whole county.

Mr. Ludlam was born in Dennisville, February 28th, 1840, and is a farmer and dealer in cedar lumber. He is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Cape May county, and was educated in the public schools and Pennington Seminary. For ten years he was a member of the Township Committee—five years of which he acted as chairman. He was District Clerk of the Public Schools for twelve years, and Inspector of Election four years.

1878—Schellinger, R., 804; Townsend, G., 151; Cresse, I. R., 125.

1879—Ludlam, D., 1006; Williams, R., 988.

Cumberland County.

First District.

ROBERT P. EWING.

(Rep., Greenwich.)

The First Legislative District comprises Bridgeton, Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Greenwich, Hopewell and Stoe Creek.

Mr. Ewing is a physician and was born in Greenwich, December 6th, 1843, his family having resided there for 150 years, being original settlers of Scotch descent, who were driven from home by religious persecutions. From these sprung all the Ewings of the country, General Tom Ewing, of Ohio, representing the western branch. Mr. Ewing's grandfather was a member of the N. J. Legislature eleven years, being part of the time Speaker of the House. He was a candidate for the United States Senate against Samuel L. Southard, who beat him by *one* vote only. The present member has held several positions of trust. He was an officer of the township, and served three years in the First N. J. Cavalry during the war, having enlisted when only 18 years of age.

In the Legislature of 1879 he served on the following committees: "Lunatic Asylum," "Agriculture" and "Printing."

1878—Ewing, R., 1638; Weaver, D., 986; Danzanbaker, G., 1027.

1879—Ewing, R., 1171; Cobb, D., 892; Cambloss, G., 405.

Second District.

ARTHUR T. PARSONS.

(Rep., Vineland.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Deerfield, Landis, Maurice River and Millville.

Mr. Parsons is a fruit farmer, and was born at Rockport, Mass., February 10th, 1840. He had formerly been engaged in the express business. He was connected with the Legislature of his native State in the sessions of 1869, '70; was Chosen Freeholder of Landis

township in the years 1877, '78. During the late war he was an officer in the United States Navy, and was promoted to the rank of Ensign by Admiral Farragut during the engagement at Port Hudson, and again by Admiral Porter during the engagement at Fort Fisher, to the rank of Master, and given the command of a steamer.

In 1879, Mr. Parsons served as chairman of the committee on "Miscellaneous Business," and member of the committees on "Claims and Pensions" and "Fisheries."

1878—Parsons, R., 1118; Loughran, D., 1101; Hibbard, G., 976.

1879—Parsons, R., 1027; Loughran, D., 1022; Sawyer, G., 554.

Essex County.

First District.

THOMAS WYCKOFF LANGSTROTH.

(Rep., Newark.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Bloomfield, Caldwell, Livingston, Millburn and Montclair.

Mr. Langstroth was born at New Hope, Pa , February 4th, 1826, and is a lock manufacturer and brass founder. He was a member of the Essex county Board of Chosen Freeholders for four years—during the years 1873, '74, '75, '76.

1878—The district was differently formed.

1879—Langstroth, R., 1280; Stockton, D., 744; Lux, 152.

Second District.

JOHN GILL.

(Rep., Orange.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Orange, East Orange and West Orange.

Mr. Gill was born at Walpole, Mass., November 28th, 1835, and is engaged in the business of fur hat forming.

He has followed the occupation of hat manufacturing. He has been a School Commissioner, having been appointed by Common Council, in 1874, to fill a vacancy. In 1875, he was elected to fill an unexpired term of one year, and in 1876 he was elected for three years. Formerly, in Massachusetts, he was associated with his father and brother in the hat manufacturing business. In 1872, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, when they established themselves at Orange in the hat forming business.

This is Mr. Gill's second term he having represented, last year, the Ninth District as it was then formed. His plurality over Mr. Spottiswoode, Dem., was 111; Seaman, G., receiving 176 votes.

Last year Mr. Gill served on the Joint Committees on "Treasurer's Accounts" and "Lunatic Asylums."

1879—Gill, R., 1820; Brennan, Jr., D., 1485.

Third District.

HARRISON VAN DUYNE.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the townships of Belleville and Franklin and the 8th Ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. Van Duyne is a civil engineer and surveyor by profession, and was born in Morris county, December 25th, 1845. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education in the years 1871, '72.

This is his second term he having been elected in the First District as it was then formed, in 1878—the vote standing Van Duyne, R., 1964; Patten, D., 1199; Seaman, G., 242.

Last year he served on the committee on "Municipal Corporations" and on the Joint Committee on "State Prison" and "Printing."

1879.—Van Duyne, R., 1185; Young, D., 1043.

Fourth District.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises the 1st and 4th Wards of Newark.

Mr. Brown was born in Newark, and is engaged as a real estate and fire insurance broker in that city. For one year he filled the office of Chief Engineer of the Newark Fire Department with great satisfaction. He was appointed to that position in 1875, and was succeeded in 1876 by the nominee of the Republican Common Council of Newark, not, however, until the caucus of that party had spent two weeks in balloting for his successor, Mr. Brown receiving all through nine votes out of a total of nineteen. In open Council the present Assemblyman from the Fifth District, Mr. James M. Paterson, Republican, voted for Mr. Brown. This feeling in his favor was shown because the insurance companies of Newark believed that it would be to their interest to continue him in office. He served ten months in the 26th New Jersey Volunteers during the late war, having been mustered out in June 1863. For bravery on the battlefield he was complimented in general brigade orders, while serving in the Sixth Army Corps. He captured Colonel Stafford of the "Louisiana Tigers" at the battle of Kelly's Ford, near Chancellorsville, and he has now in his possession a revolver which he took from that officer. His father and five brothers also served in the Army of the Rebellion. In 1876 he ran for Sheriff of Essex county, but was beaten by Mr. Harrison by a majority of 615, which was a great reduction from the previous Republican majority of 5282, and in 1878 he again ran for the same office against the present incumbent, Mr. S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, and was defeated by only 577 majority, running 1800 votes ahead of his ticket. He was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Assembly in 1877, and Sergeant-at-Arms in 1878. The District he now represents in the Assembly is said to contain a Republican majority ranging from 400 to 500, and this is the third time in nineteen years that it has been carried by a Democrat.

1879—Brown, D., 1275; Williams, 1273.

Fifth District.

JAMES M. PATERSON.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises the 2d and 6th Wards of Newark.

Mr. Paterson was born in Scotland, and is forty-three years of age. He was brought to this country when only twelve months old. For a number of years he has been engaged in the insurance business and is now president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of Newark, and a director in the German Savings Bank. He was president of the New York Horticultural Society in 1878; a member of the Essex county Board of Freeholders in 1866, and an Alderman of the city of Newark from the Sixth ward in 1867, 1868, 1876 and 1877. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1876. In 1879 he was elected by a majority of 134, thus overcoming a heavy Democratic and Liberal majority in both wards cast for Mayor Fiedler in the preceding October charter election.

1879—Paterson, R., 1914; Kalisch, D., 1780.

Sixth District.

GOTTFRIED KRUEGER.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises Clinton, South Orange and the 13th Ward of Newark.

Mr. Krueger was born in Baden, Germany, November 4th, 1837, and came to this country February 13th, 1852. He settled in Newark, where he has resided ever since. He is an extensive brewer and always employed himself at that business.

The American Brewers' Gazette says: "Mr. Gottfried Krueger came to this country from Germany, in 1852, and entered with the firm of Adams & Laible, Newark, as an apprentice. He served until 1856, when they dissolved partnership, Adams continuing in the old premises, while Laible built a new brewery of which Mr. Krueger was made foreman, a position he occupied until 1865. With Gottlieb Hill, under the name of Hill & Krueger, he entered into business for himself, and the firm purchased the brewery and adjoining property where he had served his time, which had since been rebuilt, but was still owned by Mr. Adams. The progress of the new firm was rapid. Their trade increased as the excellence of their product became known, and frequent addition was made to their

capacity. In 1875, Mr. Hill was compelled by ill-health to retire, and Mr. Krueger became sole proprietor. The establishment, which is one of the finest in the State, now covers, with the buildings attached, the whole block, and includes a handsome office building, commodious stabling for forty-five horses, malt and storage house, ice houses, a building especially adapted for fermenting and extensive vaults. The product of the firm for 1878–9 amounted to nearly 30,000 barrels, and is expected to exceed that quantity this year. If past progress, due to sterling business qualities, may be accepted as an augur of future success, the brewery of Gottfried Krueger will long be found in the front rank of Newark breweries."

He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1877, representing the same district as he does now. In 1872 he served one year as member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Essex county. He is a director of the State Banking Company (Newark), and also of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, since its organization.

1879—Krueger, D., 2108; Stainsley, R., 1365.

Seventh District.

ELIAS ACKERSON WILKINSON.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the 3d, 9th and 14th Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Wilkinson was born in Chatham, Morris county, May 11th, 1842, and has been a commission merchant in Newark, since 1864. He is an Alderman of the city of Newark from the Fourteenth ward, having filled that office since January 1st, 1879. He is president of the Imperial Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Essex County National Bank, the Prudential Insurance Company and the Humboldt Insurance Company, since the organization of the latter two, all of Newark, and he is vice-president of the International Dairy Fair Association of New York. All of his acquaintances in Newark pronounce him a notable example of remarkably successful business energy and intelligence.

1879—Wilkinson. R., 1851; Guild, Jr., D., 773.

Eighth District.

PETER J. GREY.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises the 5th, 10th and 12th Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Grey was born in New York city, and is about thirty-eight years of age. He is engaged in the real estate business at Newark. When quite a boy, he came to Newark with his father, and after receiving a primary education in the public and private schools, he entered a Catholic College at Wilmington, Del., where he graduated. He returned to Newark, and subsequently went into the real estate business with his father in New York. At his father's death he inherited considerable property, and established himself in the real estate business at Newark. He is a member of the Newark City Central Democratic Committee. In 1878 he was elected to the Assembly from the then Sixth District, the vote being Grey, D., 1646; Smith, R., 1323; Westerfield, G., 239.

He served on the Joint Committee on "State Library."

1879—Grey, D., 2752; Smith, R., 1302,

Ninth District.

THOMAS O'CONNER.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises the 7th, 11th and 15th Wards of Newark.

Mr. O'Conner was born in England, March 12th, 1833, and is engaged in the liquor business in Newark. Formerly he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He enlisted as a private in the 27th New Jersey Regiment in September, 1862, and was promoted to color-sergeant in line of battle at Fredericksburg. Afterwards he recruited a company for the 33d Regiment, and went out as Captain of Company F. At the fall of Atlanta, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and he served honorably and heroically until the war ended.

The Major was elected to the House of Assembly in 1878 from the then Fourth District, the vote being O'Conner, D., 997; Mellick, R., 891; Devine, Jr., G., 199.

He served on the committee on "Militia" and on the Joint Committee on "State Prison."

1879—O'Conner, D., 1812; Mellick, R., 1229.

Gloucester County.

First District.

GEORGE CRAFT.

(Rep., Mickleton.)

The First Legislative District comprises Deptford, Greenwich, Mantua, Monroe, Washington, West Deptford and Woodbury.

Mr. Craft was born at Mickleton, March 9th, 1840, and is now and always has been engaged in farming pursuits.

1878—Pancoast, R., 1402; Turner, D., 1110; Wayne, G., 247.

1879—Craft, R., 1056; Wills, D., 967; Mullen, G., 107.

Second District.

THOMAS M. FERRELL.

(Dem., Glassboro.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Clayton, Franklin, Glassboro, Harrison, Logan and Woolwich.

Mr. Ferrell was born at Glassboro, Gloucester county, June 20th, 1844, and is a mechanic. He was a member of the Township Committee for two years, (1872 and 1873), and a Trustee of the public schools, five years, from 1874 to 1879. He is D. G. Master of I. O. O. F., of New Jersey.

1878—Locke, R., 1202; Sparks, D., 691; Fair, G., 869.

1879—Ferrell, D., 1245; Zane, R., 1047; Adams, G., 101; Tonkin, T., 103.

Hudson County.

First District.

NOAH D. TAYLOR.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Taylor was born in Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 22d, 1834. He was formerly in the hotel business. From 1864 to 1868 he was Water Commissioner in Jersey City, and he was re-elected in 1879. In 1864 he was elected to the House of Assembly, and re-elected in 1865 and 1866. He was State Senator from Hudson county for a full term of three years, 1868 to 1870.

1878—Rouse, R., 1540; Steele, D., 1412; Douglass, G., 177.

1879—Taylor, D., 1377; Rouse, R., 1150.

Second District.

PATRICK SHEERAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City.

Mr. Sheeran was born in Ireland, January 24th, 1824, and is a carriage builder. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City in 1863 and continued in office until 1872—having been elected three successive terms. He served as a member of the Assembly from Jersey City in 1874 and 1875.

1878—McDonald, D., 960; Warner, R., 850; O'Brien, G., 672.

1879—Sheeran, I. D., 1215; McDonald, D., 947; Cole, R., 392; McGrath, I. D., 429; Burke, 37.

Third District.

SAMUEL W. STILSING.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Stilsing was born in Jersey City, October 8th, 1843, and spent about fifteen years in the butchering business, but owing to ill-health was compelled to retire. He has twice been elected one of the Justices of the Peace of Hudson county; served as one of the Jersey City Fire Commissioners for four years, being appointed in 1873, and reappointed in 1876; was three times elected president of the Board; was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, but did not serve; and also held several minor offices. He has, on several occasions, declined the nomination for member of Assembly, but finally, in 1878, was prevailed upon to accept, and was elected over an Independent Republican and Democratic and Greenback candidates. In 1879 he was nominated against the regular Republican candidate, Mr. Lee, at a public meeting of Republicans, and although the county and district committees and the newspapers of his party supported his opponent, Mr. Stilsing was elected by a plurality. His district is known as a Republican stronghold, and his friends, consequently, think that he won a great victory in defeating the regular nominee and also the Democratic candidate.

Last year he served as chairman of the committee on "Revision of Laws," and as a member of the Joint Committees on "Commerce and Navigation" and "Soldiers' Home, Newark."

1878—Stilsing, R., 1611; Schroder, D., 1251; Billington, I. R., 224; Tichenor, G., 195.

1879—Stilsing, I. R., 1270; Lee, R., 919; Duffy, D., 758; Chase, 25.

Fourth District.

Allan Langdon McDermott.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1853, and is a lawyer by profession. In 1869, he entered a printing office and worked "at case" until 1871, when he commenced his legal studies with Hon. Leon Abbett. These he forsook in 1872 and then

travelled through the Western States until 1874 as a correspondent for New York and St. Louis journals. Returning to New Jersey in 1874, he resumed the study of law in the office of Alfred B. Dayton, Esq., also entering the Law School of the University of the City of New York, where he received his degree as Bachelor of Laws in May, 1877. In November of that year he was admitted to the bar of this State, and in April, 1879, was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he now holds. In 1878, Mr. McDermott was nominated by the Democratic party of his district for the Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Frank C. Fry. Last year the Democratic convention tendered Mr. McDermott a unanimous renomination.

1878—Fry, R., 1613; McDermott, D., 1445; Jacobs, G., 169.

1879—McDermott, D., 1330; Furman, R., 1204; Jacobs, 84.

Fifth District.

David W. Lawrence.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City.

Mr. Lawrence was born in New York City, November 10th, 1850, and is engaged in the mercantile shoe business. He was in the United States Postal Service until January 1st, 1880. On April 10th, 1877, he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City and served one term of two years. In 1879 he declined a renomination for the same office. Mr. Lawrence had but one year's schooling outside of his attendance at the New York City night schools. When he was but thirteen years of age his father died in Andersonville prison, which forced him to go to work and from that time to the present he has been the principal support of his widowed mother. As a member of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen he was noted for his strict integrity and earnest opposition to everything that was not for the best interest of the city. His father and two oldest brothers served in the Union Army during the Rebellion, the latter being among the first to respond to the call for troops. He

was elected to the House of Assembly by the largest majority ever given a member from his district.

1878—Dusenbery, R., 1714; Aldridge, D., 1042; Lockwood, G., 160.

1879—Lawrence, R., 1319; Post, D., 636; Lewis, 26.

Sixth District.

J. HERBERT POTTS.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Sixth District comprises a part of Jersey City and the whole of the city of Bayonne.

Mr. Potts was born in Trenton, N. J., July 3d, 1852, and is a lawyer by profession. He studied law with Edward T. Green, Esq., of Trenton, and was admitted to practice February 5th, 1874. He was a member of the class of 1872 of Princeton College. In 1872 he was Assistant Journal Clerk of the House of Assembly, Journal Clerk in 1873, '74 and '75, and Assistant Clerk in 1876, '77 and '79. He represents the largest district in Hudson county both as to population and territory.

1878—Lilliendahl, R., 2659; Vreeland, D., 1653; Cox, G., 306.

1879—Potts, R., 1933; Buck, D., 1755; Doyle, 56.

Seventh District.

JAMES CURRAN.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the city of Hoboken.

Mr. Curran was born in New York City, December 10th, 1845. He was formerly engaged as a liquor dealer. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen for two terms, of the Board of Chosen Freeholders three terms, and was Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department for four terms.

1878—Tangeman, R., 1389; Crane, D., 1260; O'Reilly, G., 385.

1879—Curran, D., 1321; Hoffman, R., 852; Tangeman, I. R., 416; Augusteen, 20.

Eighth District.

JOSEPH MEEKS.

(Dem., Guttenberg.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises the townships of Guttenburg, Kearny, North Bergen, Union, Town of Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken, and the city of Harrison.

Mr. Meeks was born in the city of New York in 1838. He is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from Columbia College, in the city of New York, in 1856; from the law school, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1858, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1859.

Last year he served on the committee on "Education" and on the Joint Committee on "State Library."

1878—Meeks, D., 1780; Wellman, R., 1094; Greenfield, G., 398.

1879—Meeks, D., 1610; Fleming, R., 1026.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

CHARLES W. GODOWN.

(Dem., Lambertville.)

The First Legislative District comprises Delaware, East Amwell, Lambertville, Kingwood, Raritan, Readington and West Amwell.

Mr. Godown was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1824, and is a carriage manufacturer. He has filled several minor offices in the township of Delaware, to the satisfaction of his constituents. He received the Democratic nomination for the Assembly in 1878, and was elected over the Republican and Greenback candidates by a majority of 29.

Last year he served on the committee on "Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges" and on the Joint Committee on "Sinking Fund."

1878—Godown, D., 2059; Lequear, R., 1555; Fisher, G., 470.

1879—Godown, D., 2077; Reading, R., 1491; Holcombe, G., 183; Watson, 82.

Second District.

JAMES M. RAMSEY,

(Dem., Lebanon.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Alexandria, Bethlehem, Clinton (borough and township), Franklin, Frenchtown, High Bridge, Lebanon (East and West Districts), Tewksbury, Union and Holland.

Mr. Ramsey was born in Lebanon, in Clinton township, Hunterdon county, N. J., and is about 59 years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and is also a stock dealer. He is one of the directors of the Clinton Bank, and has held that position since its organization, now nearly twenty years. He has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hunterdon county for two terms, and is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

Last year he served on the Committee on "Engrossed Bills" and on the Joint Committee on "Passed Bills."

1878—Ramsey, D., 1760; Hoffman, R., 1383; Shrope, G., 716.

1879—Ramsey, D., 2162; Philhower, R. and T., 1309; Anderson, G., 284.

Mercer County.

First District.

CHARLES S. ROBINSON.

(Rep, Princeton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the borough of Princeton, and the townships of Ewing, Hopewell and Lawrence.

Mr, Robinson was born in Princeton, October 28th, 1845, and is a printer and publisher. In 1863 he served

in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Pennsylvania Militia (Union League Regiment), Col. William Gray, commanding. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, under Colonel (now General) Sewell, and served until the close of the war. He has been publisher of the *Princeton Press* for ten years. He was elected Mayor of Princeton in 1877 for two years, and re-elected in 1879. He has held township and other local offices.

1878—This year the district was differently composed.

1879—Robinson, R., 1396; Stockton, D., 1271. (The polling district of North Hopewell was thrown out by the Mercer County Board of Canvassers on the ground of irregularity).

Second District.

RICHARD A. DONNELLY.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District comprises all the wards of the city of Trenton, except the Sixth.

Mr. Donnelly was born on Staten Island, N. Y., March 4th, 1841, and is engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing business. Formerly he was clerk in a mercantile house in New York City. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted at Hoboken in Company I, First Regiment of Infantry (General Phil. Kearny's Brigade). He was actively engaged with his regiment up to the time of the battle of Gaines' Mills, in the seven days Peninsular campaign, under General McClellan. He was wounded severely, taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until exchanged. Before his election to the Assembly he never held a public office. He was elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate for public honors in the city of Trenton.

1878—This year the district was differently composed.

1879—Donnelly, D., 2923; Roberts, R., 1908.

Third District.

JOHN V. D. BEEKMAN.

(Rep., Hightstown.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the borough of Chambersburg, and the townships of East Windsor,

Hamilton, Washington and West Windsor, and the 6th Ward of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Beekman was born near New Brunswick, N. J., July 1st, 1843, and is engaged in the hay and grain business. Formerly he was a farmer. In 1875 he was a member of the Hightstown Council for one year - Inspector of Election in 1876—a member of the Township Committee for three years, commencing in 1877, and again a member of the Borough Council in 1879.

1878—The district was differently formed this year.

1879—Beekman, R., 1373; Pearce, D., 1371.

Middlesex County.

First District.

ROBERT G. MILLER.

(Rep, New Brunswick.)

The First Legislative District comprises the city of New Brunswick.

Mr. Miller was born in New Brunswick, May 9th, 1841, and is a merchant. He was elected as Collector of Taxes in New Brunswick in 1869, and was three times re-elected, holding the office from that time to the present. His term of office expires in 1881.

1878—Martin, R., 1917; Cogswell, D., 1468; Lenhart, G., 200.

1879—Miller, R., 2268; Boice, D., 1299.

Second District.

JOHN M. BOARD.

(Rep., Metuchen.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Perth Amboy, Piscataway, Raritan and Woodbridge.

Mr. Board was born at Pompton, Passaic county, N. J., November 21st, 1817, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was formerly a real estate agent and contractor. He was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the city of Hoboken, Secretary of the Board of Drainage Commissioners, President of the Widows' and

Orphans' Fund, and also of the Exempt Firemen's Association of said city for a number of years. In 1854 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the First District of Hudson county; was a Director of the Hoboken Savings Bank for seventeen years, and President of the Franklin Building and Loan Association, Metuchen, since its organization 1869.

He removed to New York in May, 1818, and received an education in the best private schools of that city. In his sixteenth year he was a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery store, afterwards studied architectural drawings and assisted his father in the erection and superintendence of buildings. He became agent for the estate of the late Peter Lorillard in 1843, and subsequently for the sale of the property of the late Thomas G. Coster, located in New Jersey, together with the general business of a real estate agent. He removed to Hoboken in 1845, where he remained until 1868 when he settled in Metuchen.

1878—Convery, D., 1298; Andrews, R., 1244; McElroy, G., 196.

1879—Board, R., 1353; Acken, D., 1200.

Third District.

STEPHEN MARTIN.

(Dem., South Amboy.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Cranbury, East Brunswick, Madison, Monroe, North Brunswick, Sayreville, South Amboy and South Brunswick.

Mr. Martin was born in Washington, South River, Middlesex county, March 6th, 1835, and is proprietor of the Everett House, (hotel), South Amboy. Formerly he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He was engaged in steamboating a greater part of his life, and during the late war he commanded a government transport on the Potomac and James River for a number of years and rendered valuable services to the government. Heretofore he has held but one public office, that of a Justice of the Peace in the township of East Brunswick, for one year prior to moving to South Amboy.

1878—Mount, D., 1966; Fisher, Jr., R., 1548; McDowell, G., 159.

1879—Martin, D., 1878; Roddy, R., 1732.

Monmouth County.

First District.

SHERMAN B. OVIATT.

(Rep., Farmingdale.)

The First Legislative District comprises Freehold, Howell, Manalapan, Millstone and Upper Freehold.

Mr. Oviatt was born at Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, January 28th, 1845; educated in public schools; came to New Jersey in 1865, and settled in Burlington county; removed to Farmingdale, Monmouth county, (where he has since resided), in 1867. Engaged in the making and planting of cranberry bogs, on contract, and taught school in the winter months. Subsequently, he took and executed contracts for grading on the Farmingdale and New Egypt and other railroads in his neighborhood. When the new Summer resorts on the Monmouth coast were commenced, he took contracts for grading the grounds. In 1877 he was appointed Superintendent of the works of the Sea-Girt and Spring Lake Land and Improvement Companies, which position he still holds. He is a man of untiring energy and great decision of character. He is known throughout his section for his integrity in business, and this trait in his character has given him a great popularity among the laboring classes, with whom, in his line of business, he has been brought directly in contact. Entering the army when but sixteen years of age, he served nearly all through the War of the Rebellion, and in June, 1865, he was mustered out of service.

Last year he served on the committee on "Elections" and on the Joint Committees on "Sinking Fund" and "Soldiers' Home, Newark."

1878—Oviatt, R., 1747; Ely, D., 1642; Applegate, I., 45.
1879—Oviatt, R., 1464; Bowne, D., 1394.

Second District.

JOHN D. HONCE.

(Dem., Morganville.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Atlantic, Holmdel, Marlboro', Ocean, Wall, Matawan and Neptune.

Mr. Honce is a farmer and teacher, and was born at Marlboro', June 4th, 1834. He is descended from Dutch stock, his great-grandfather having come from Holland and settled at Marlton, where the family has since resided. Mr. Honce is very fond of field sports and spends much of his leisure time with dog and gun. He was Superintendent of Schools of Marlboro' for six years, and until the office was abolished, and has been Collector for Marlboro' township for the last nine years.

Last year he served on the committee on "Miscellaneous Business," and on the Joint Committee on "Passed Bills."

1878—Honce, D., 2099; White, R., 512.

1879—Honce, D., 740; no opposition.

Third District.

GROVER H. LUFBURROW.

(Rep., Shrewsbury.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of Eatontown, Middletown, Raritan and Shrewsbury.

Mr. Lufburrow was born at Middletown, Monmouth county, February 22d, 1840, and is a farmer. His former occupation was that of a farmer and commission merchant.

1878—Mr. Wilson represented this district when it was differently formed.

1879—Lufburrow, R., 1577; Wilson, D., 1466.

Morris County.

First District.

CHARLES F. AXTELL.

(Rep., Morristown.)

The First Legislative District comprises Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville.

Mr. Axtell is a lawyer by profession, and was born at Morristown, N. J., May 26th, 1845. He learned the trade of printer, with A. A. Vance, Esq., of the *Jerseyman*, Morristown, studied law and was admitted by the

Supreme Court to practice as an attorney-at-law at the June term, 1877. In 1878 he was elected over Doremus, D., and Griswold, G., by a majority of 44.

He served on the committees on "Judiciary" and "Miscellaneous Business," and on the Joint Committee on "Printing."

1878—The district was differently composed.

1879—Axtell, R., 1489; Quimby, D., 1084.

Second District.

JAMES HARVEY BRUEN.

(Rep., Rockaway.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock and Rockaway.

Mr. Bruen is a retired merchant. He was born at Madison, Morris county, N. J., May 25th, 1823. He was always in the stove and general hardware business until recently, when he retired in favor of his son. He has served several times on the Township Committee of Rockaway, and in other similar positions of trust. In 1878 he was elected to the Assembly over Coghlan, D., by 636 majority. He has been treasurer and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Rockaway for twenty-five years. In 1879 he had no opposition, and only eight votes were cast against him in the district. Not a ticket was scratched in his own township.

Last year he served on the committees on "Unfinished Business" and "Claims and Pensions," and on the Joint Committee on "Federal Relations."

1878 - The district was differently composed.

1879—Bruen, R., 278; no opposition.

Third District.

HOLLOWAY WHITFIELD HUNT.

(Dem., Schooleys Mountain.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Chester, Mendham, Mount Olive, Passaic, Randolph, Roxbury and Washington.

Mr. Hunt is a lawyer by profession, and was born at Schooleys Mountain, N. J., June 21st, 1840. His father and grandfather were both Presbyterian clergymen, and

graduates of Princeton College. After completing his studies, Mr. Hunt read law with Hon. Theodore Little, of Morristown, for a year, then entered the Law Department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and graduated from thence in 1862; finishing his legal studies with Hon. Joseph P. Bradley. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1863. In the Winter of 1879 he was admitted as a counsellor-at-law by the Supreme Court, and appointed "Special Master" in Chancery by the Chancellor. Mr. Hunt was Superintendent of Public Schools in Washington township, Morris county, from the Spring of 1865 until the appointment of County Superintendent. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878 by a majority of 609 over the Republican candidate.

Last year he served on the Joint Committees on "Treasurer's Accounts" and "Lunatic Asylums."

1878—The district was differently composed.

1879—Hunt, D., 564; no opposition.

Ocean County.

Rufus Blodgett.

(Dem., Manchester.)

The District comprises the whole county.

Mr. Blodgett is Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and was born in Dorchester, N. H., November 9th, 1834. He was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Van Hise, Rep., by a majority of 352. In the Legislatures of 1878 and 1879 he took a leading part in having the six per cent. law enacted, and but for his no-compromise principles it is doubtful if that legislation would have been successful. He takes an important interest in railroad matters, and during his two terms he was one of the leaders of his party in the House. If the present Assembly was Democratic there is scarcely a doubt but that he would have been chosen Speaker, with but slight opposition.

He served on the committees on "Ways and Means" and "Railroads and Canals" both years.

1878—Blodgett, D., 1484; Cranmer, R., 1182; Stokes, 268.

1879—Blodgett, D., 1690; Martin, R., 1177.

Passaic County.

First District.

GEORGE W. CONKLING.

(Rep., Passaic.)

The First Legislative District comprises the township of Acquackanonk, city of Passaic and the 4th, 5th and 8th Wards of Paterson.

Mr. Conkling was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, July 19th, 1829, and is an architect by profession. He was formerly a builder and carpenter. He formerly resided in Bergen county, and was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of that county from the township of Lodi, for three years, 1863, '64 '65. On removing to Passaic, he was elected to the Common Council from the 2d ward, in 1869, '70. He was also elected to the Board of Freeholders of Passaic county, from the 2d ward of the city of Passaic, in the Spring of 1878, and consequently holds that office at the present time.

Last year he was chairman of the committee on "Engrossed Bills" and member of the committees on "Stationery" and "Militia."

1878—Conkling, R., 1824; Kennell, D., 1430.

1879—Conkling, R., 2022; Haley, D., 2009; McKiernan, G., 23.

Second District.

ROBERT B. MOREHEAD.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 2d, 6th and 7th Wards of Paterson and Little Falls township.

Mr. Morehead was born in Cheshire, England, February 7th, 1827, and was but seven months old when he first saw America, his father having come to this country to settle, taking up his residence at Paterson, where he has lived ever since. The subject of this sketch received his education in the "district school" of the then township of Paterson, and at an early age was sent into the Oldham Machine Works, then one of the principal

factories of the place, to learn his trade of machinist. He was barely out of his time when the California gold fever broke out. On the last day of the year 1848 Mr. Morehead with a party of twenty-seven other adventurous youths sailed from New York for Vera Cruz, en route for the new El Dorado. After many and varied experiences by flood and field he arrived at San Francisco in the following May, being thus entitled to the honor of enrollment among the original "forty-niners." He remained in California but two years, and in accordance with his determination, formed before he left home, he returned to Paterson in 1851. Soon after, he began the business of merchant tailoring, which he has continued from that time to the present, living for twenty-eight years in what is now the sixth ward of the city of Paterson. Although always taking an active interest in politics, he has usually been indisposed to holding public office. In 1864 he was elected Ward Collector, and in 1874 was Chosen Alderman from his ward, being re-elected in 1876 for another term of two years. During his service in the Board of Aldermen he was a member of the Finance and other of the more important committees, and was noted for his industry as a committeeman, and for his prudent and conservative care of the tax-payers interests.

1878—O'Brien, D.. 942; Morehead, R., 894; Ryerson, G., 201.

1879—Morehead, R., 1082; O'Brien, D., 919; McDonald, G., 467.

Third District.

Thomas B. Vreeland.

(Rep., Echo Lake.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the 1st and 3d Wards of Paterson and townships of Pompton, Manchester, Wayne and West Milford.

Macopin is the Indian name of one of New Jersey's most beautiful lakes and valleys, in the upper part of Passaic county, about twenty miles northeast of Paterson. Of late years the sheet of water has been given the appellation "Echo Lake," and a post office similarly designated has been established near by. In this neighborhood the Vreeland family has lived for four or

five generations, certainly more than a century, and here Thomas B. Vreeland was born August 1st, 1829. Being desirous of seeing something more of the world than was to be observed in that secluded valley, before he was eleven years of age he went to Paterson and entered a dry goods store to learn the business. He was employed as clerk in this line about twelve years, and then returned to the locality where his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather had lived and died, and engaged in their calling, that of farmer. To this he added the business of stock raising, and is now the most extensive stock raiser in Passaic county, besides carrying on a large farm, being interested in mining, and in other ways concerned in the material development of the county. He has always displayed a lively interest in public affairs. Under the old township school system he invariably advocated the most liberal appropriations for the public schools, on the ground that it was cheaper to make good citizens than to punish bad ones; that schools were more economical than courts and prisons. During the war he took a very active part in raising troops from his township, and at a public meeting of the citizens was appointed recruiting agent, in which capacity he rendered great and valuable services, for which he never charged or would accept any compensation. Though his modesty has prevented the fact from being made public, Mr. Vreeland has always been a liberal contributor to religious, educational and charitable objects in his township. He was the first Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Third District, of Passaic county, in 1855, when the party had scarcely an organization in the county. He was not elected, but the contest he made brought him into notice as a rising politician, and in the following Spring the people of his township elected him to be a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and were so well satisfied with him in that capacity that they re-elected him in 1857, '59, '60, '61, '68, 70, and for a term of two years in 1875, in 1877 and in 1879, his majority each time being larger than before, reaching 123 the last time, although the township is usually Democratic by 50 to 75 in the Fall elections. Last Fall he carried his township by 171, the largest majority it ever gave any candidate.

1878—Robinson, R., 2275; George, D., 1617.

1879—Vreeland, R., 1776; Todd, D., 1020.

Salem County.

First District.

HENRY BARBER.

(Dem., Pennsgrove.)

The First Legislative District comprises Lower Penns Neck, Pilesgrove, Pittsgrove, Upper Penns Neck and Upper Pittsgrove.

Mr. Barber is a lumber, coal and lime merchant, and was born in Salem county July 12th, 1820. He had formerly been a farmer, but turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He is a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for the township of Upper Penns Neck, and has occupied that position from the year 1868, inclusive.

Last year he served on the committee on "Agriculture and Agricultural College," and on the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation."

1878—Barber, D., 1353; Cochran, R., 1072; Atkinson, G., 192; Woolman, T., 271.

1879—Barber, D., 1158; Diver, R., 946; Shimp, G., 59; Woolman, T., 308.

Second District.

JOHN T. GARWOOD.

(Rep., Salem.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Elsinboro', Lower Alloways Creek, Mannington, Quinton, Salem and Upper Alloways Creek.

Mr. Garwood is a merchant, and was born at Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J., January 17th, 1834. He was twice elected Chosen Freeholder for Salem City, and was also City Treasurer of Salem. During the war, in 1862, he served as a captain in the Nine Months' Volunteers, and subsequently was appointed by the United States Senate to the office of Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious service.

Last year he served on the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation."

1878—Garwood, R., 1617; Springer, D., 1170; Randall, G., 162; Davidson, T., 98.

1879—Garwood, R., 1412; Mowers, D. and G., 1133; Howard, T., 164.

Somerset County.

First District.

JOHN RINGELMANN.

(Rep., Somerville.)

The First Legislative District comprises Bedminster, Bernards, Bridgewater, North Plainfield and Warren.

Mr. Ringelmann is a merchant tailor by occupation, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 14th, 1833. He has held numerous offices in his town, having been Commissioner of Appeals for several years. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Todd, D., by 286 majority.

Last year he served on the committees on "Coporations" and "Riparian Rights," and on the Joint Committees on "Public Grounds and Buildings" and "Passed Bills."

1878—Ringelmann, R., 1843; Arrowsmith, D., 1021; Blase, G., 217.

1879—Ringelmann, R., 1330; Potter, D., 1058; Blase, G., 54.

Second District.

J. NEWTON VOORHEES.

(Rep., Middlebush)

The Second Legislative District comprises Branchburg, Franklin, Hillsboro' and Montgomery.

Mr. Voorhees is a teacher by profession, and is one of the many who have had to help themselves. He was born in Hillsboro', Somerset county, N. J., January 19th, 1830. He received his early education in the common district school, and at the age of seventeen he commenced teaching and taught in public schools two and a half years; was then employed as assistant in Rutgers College Grammar School for two years; after which, he entered and graduated from Rutgers College in 1856. He then went to Lancaster, Mass., where he was a private pupil of Prof. Wm. Russel for two years, teaching

during the Winter. In the Fall of 1858, he associated himself with the Housatonic Institute, (a male and female boarding school), at New Milford, Conn., where he remained seven years. Leaving there he connected himself with Jackson's Military School, Danbury, Conn., but after two years, owing to the ill health of his wife, he was compelled to seek a milder climate; and after eleven years' experience in teaching in New England, he returned to his native State in the Spring of 1867, and located at Middlebush, Somerset county, where he immediately established the Middlebush Institute. In 1878 he was a member of the Legislature, having been elected by a majority of 339 votes.

He served on the following committees: "Railroads and Canals," and Joint Committee on "Public Grounds and Buildings." He was re-elected to the Legislature of 1879, by a majority of 406; was chairman of committee on "Education," and served on the committee of "Elections," and Joint Committee on "Treasurer's Accounts."

1878—Voorhees, R., 1349; Polhemus, D., 863; Smith, G., 80.

1879—Voorhees, R., 965; Garretson, D., 409; Skillman, 40.

Sussex County.

Lewis J. Martin.

(Dem., Deckertown.)

The Legislative District embraces the whole county.

Mr. Martin is a lawyer by profession, and was born near Deckertown, Sussex county, N, J., February 22d, 1844. He was Chief Clerk in the County Clerk's Office of Sussex county during his father's (James J. Martin's) term, until his decease, in January, 1869, when he was appointed by the Governor and commissioned as Clerk to serve the unexpired term of his father, which terminated in the Fall of the same year.

Last year he served on the committees on "Banks and Insurance" and "Revision of Laws."

1878—Martin, D., 2361; Bailey, R., 1069; Hiff, G., 1577.

1879—Martin, D., 2580; Anderson, R. 2444.

Union County.

First District.

JOHN T. DUNN.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th Wards of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Dunn was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1838, having come to this country when but a child, and from that time until the present he has had to depend entirely upon his own resources. He worked on a farm, and went as a cabin boy on a vessel trading between Philadelphia and the West Indies. After two years he quit the sea, and obtained work as a bobbin boy in a factory at Gloucester, N. J., where an older brother resided. At this time he had no education whatever, and seeing the necessity thereof, without going to school, but through volunteer teachers, he acquired a fair English education. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Connecticut and took an active part in the Douglas canvass. He commenced the study of law, and was sick for three years at the commencement of the war. He went to the front, and through the good offices of General Hooker and others went into business and made money, but lost it in the real estate business in Washington, at the close of the war. After several reverses in business, at different places, he settled down in Elizabeth in the painting business. He has been an active Democrat all his life, was a war Democrat, was elected Alderman of the City of Elizabeth by 59 majority, and in 1878, notwithstanding a determined opposition, was elected over both Republican and Greenback candidates by a majority of 356 votes.

Last year he was one of the leaders of his party in the House, and he served on the Joint Committees on "Federal Relations" and "Soldiers' Home, Newark."

1878—Dunn, D., 1770; Tucker, R., 1080; Crane, G., 344.

1879—Dunn, D., 1938; Darling, R., 981.

Second District.

GEORGE M. STILES.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 5th, 6th and 7th Wards of the city of Elizabeth, Cranford, Linden, Springfield and Union.

Mr. Stiles is a farmer, and was born in Union township, Union county, N. J., March 23d, 1845. He was educated in the Elizabeth schools, and for a short time was a clerk in a grocery store at Montclair, N. J., but owing to the failure of his father's health, he relinquished that position and returned to agricultural pursuits. He has been a Trustee and Clerk of the Board of Education of Union township for the past nine years. Was Inspector of Elections during the years 1874, '75 and '76, and is a Deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth. He was a member of the 102d Legislature.

Last year he was chairman of the committee on "Railroads and Canals," member of the committee on "Riparian Rights," and of the Joint Committee on "Reform School for Boys."

1878—Stiles, R., 1716; Fulkerson, D., 1041; Neefus, G., 142.

1879—Stiles, R., 1449; Fisher, D., 641.

Third District.

PHILIP HARWOOD VERNON.

(Rep., Summit.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Clark, Fanwood, New Providence, Plainfield, Rahway, Summit and Westfield.

Mr. Vernon is a lawyer by profession, and was born in Utica, N. Y., March 31st, 1834. He graduated at the University of the city of New York, in 1853, and was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law by the Supreme Court of New York in 1855. For two years previous to his removal to New Jersey he was a member of the Republican Central Committee of the city of New York. He resides at Summit, N. J., and has his office at 169 Broadway, New York City.

Last year he was one of the leaders of his party in the House, and he served on the committee on "Judiciary,"

was chairman of the committee on "Incidental Expenses," and member of the Joint Committee on "State Prison."

1878--Vernon, R., 1938; Prentis, D., 1327; Wood, G., 440.
1879—Vernon, R., 1559; Stover, D., 1418.

Warren County.

First District.

WILLIAM FRITTS.
(Dem., Washington.)

The First Legislative District comprises Franklin, Greenwich, Harmony, Lopatcong, Phillipsburg, Washington Borough and Washington township.

Mr. Fritts was born in Franklin township, Warren county, March 8th, 1833, and is an agriculturist. He always followed the same vocation. He has held various township and county offices; was Director of the County House in 1873, '74, '75; Township Assessor in 1876, and Justice of the Peace (one term) in 1875.

1878—De Witt, D., 1409; Comstock, R., 461; Carpenter, G., 1273.
1879—Fritts, D., 1116; Depue, R., 1107; Bieber, G., 191.

Second District.

COURSEN H. ALBERTSON.
(Dem., Vienna.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Allamuchy, Belvidere, Blairstown, Hackettstown, Hardwick, Hope, Independence, Knowlton, Mansfield, Frelinghuysen, Oxford and Pahaquarry.

Mr. Albertson is a teacher by profession, and was born at Independence, Warren county, March 26th, 1833. Was formerly a merchant; has given considerable study and attention to law, and has been engaged in general public business. He has been a Justice of the Peace, and has held various township offices.

Last year he served on the committees on "Riparian Rights" and "Unfinished Business."

1878—Albertson, D., 1700; Cook, R. and T., 1277; Hildebrant, G., 954.
1879—Albertson, D., 1617; Schoonover, R., 918; Hildebrant, G., 191.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.
Vice President—William A. Wheeler, of New York.
Secretary of State—William M. Evarts, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of War—Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota.
Secretary of the Navy—R. W. Thompson, of Indiana.
Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.
Attorney-General—Charles Devens, of Massachusetts.
Postmaster-General—D. M. Key, of Tennessee.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.

Associate Judges—Nathan Clifford, of Maine; Ward Hunt, of New York; Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio; George W. McCrary, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph B. Bradley, of New Jersey; William Strong, of Pennsylvania; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky. Court meets first Monday in December each year, at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—George B. McClellan; term expires January 18th, 1881.
Private Secretary to the Governor—John A. Hall.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey.
Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall.
Treasurer—George M. Wright.
Comptroller—Robert F. Stockton.
Attorney General—John P. Stockton.
Adjutant General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster General—Lewis Perrine.
General Inspector—William H. Sterling.
Major General—Gershom Mott.
Chancellor—Theodore Runyon.
Vice Chancellor—Abraham V. Van Fleet.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee.
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.
Clerk in Chancery—Henry S. Little.

Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom.

State Librarian—James S. McDanolds.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar.

State Geologist—George H. Cook.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop.

Chief of the Bureau for the Extirpation of Pleuropneumonia among Cattle—Governor McClellan. Governor's Agent—General William H. Sterling.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—Thomas S. Hulit.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, Edward W. Scudder, Bennett Van Syckel, David A. Depue, George S. Woodhull, Vancleve Dalrimple, Alfred Reed, Jonathan Dixon.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court; and Lay Judges—Amzi Dodd, Francis S. Lathrop, John Clement, Edmund L. B. Wales, Samuel Lilly, Caleb S. Green. Clerk—The Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk—Secretary of State.

United States Senators—Theodore F. Randolph, John R. McPherson.

Representatives in Forty-sixth Congress—1st Dist., George M. Robeson; 2d, Hezekiah B. Smith; 3d, Miles Ross; 4th, Alvah A. Clark; 5th, Charles H. Voorhis; 6th, John L. Blake; 7th, Lewis R. Brigham.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Benjamin P. Howell, Edward J. Anderson, Theodore Morford.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—James Wilson, Philemon Dickinson. Secretary—David Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Francis S. Lathrop, Amzi Dodd, Bennington F. Randolph, Thomas S. McKeen.

Commissioners of Pilotage—David Cox, George W. Johnson, Andrew A. Smalley, William M. Gamble, James Parker, Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson.

State Board of Health—Elias J. Marsh, Laban Dennis, Cyrus F. Brackett, James M. Ridge, Theodore R. Varick, Ezra M. Hunt, E. A. Osborne.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—James S. Yard.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio*.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts.

Surveyor General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor General of East Jersey—Stephen V. R. Paterson, Perth Amboy.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—Francis S. Lathrop, Beach Vanderpool, Samuel Lilly, Anthony Reckless, John S. Read, George A. Halsey, William G. Lathrop, Hiram C. Clark, Joseph D. Bedle, S. C. Clark. Physician—Horace A. Buttolph.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Alexander Wurts, William Elmer, John Vought, Caleb S. Green. Samuel M. Hamill, Garret S. Cannon, James Bishop, Benjamin F. Carter, Isaac Stephens. Physician—John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—Charles E. Elmer, Morris H. Stratton, James B. Woodward, John Maclean, Benjamin Williamson, Gilbert Combs, Rynier H. Veghte, Thomas Lawrence, John M. Howe, Rodman M. Price, William A. Whitehead, William H. Steele, Charles K. Imbrie, Bennington F. Randolph. Principal—Washington Hasbrouck.

Inspectors of State Prison—The Comptroller and Treasurer, (*ex-officio*), Henry L. Butler, Andrew Kerr, Barclay Griscomb. Supervisor—Charles B. Moore. Keeper—Gershom Mott.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Samuel Allinson, Samuel L. Baily, Samuel C. Brown, Matthew Mitchell, Rudolphus Bingham, William O. Gorman.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—David Ripley, Samuel Allinson, Nathan T. Stratton, Nathaniel S. Rue, George W. Helme.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Law Judges, Lay Judges and Prosecutors of the Pleas.

COUNTIES.	LAW JUDGES.	LAY JUDGES.	PROSECUTORS OF PLEAS.
Atlantic		Richard J. Byrns, Enoch Cordery, Joseph Scull	Alexander H. Sharp.
Bergen	William E. Skinner	Garret G. Ackerson, William S. Banta	A. D Campbell.
Burlington		Clayton Lippincott, Clayton A. Black, William Parry	Chas. E Hendrickson.
Camden	David J. Pancoast	Isaiah Woolston, Joel Horner	Richard S. Jenkins.
Cape May		Jesse H. Diverty, Somers Gandy, Joseph E. Hughes	James R. Hoagland.
Cumberland		Elias Doughty, Nathaniel Stratton, Alphonso Woodruff	James R. Hoagland.
Essex	Ludlow McCarter	John H. Meeker, Stephen W. Tickenor	Gustavus N Abeel.
Gloucester		Benjamin F. Carter, Samuel T. Miller, John M. Moore	Belmont Perry.
Hudson	Abraham Q. Garretson.	John Brinkerhoff, Asa W. Fry	Alexander T. McGill.
Hunterdon		Alexander Wurts, John L. Jones, James P. Huffman	John C. Rafferty.
Mercer	John H. Stewart	William S. Yard, Edward T R. Applegate	Mercer Beasley, Jr.
Middlesex	Andrew K. Cogswell	Charles S. Scott, Charles F. Newton	Chas. T. Cowenhoven.
Monmouth	Alfred Walling, Jr	John Remsen, John L. Wheeler	John E. Lanning.
Morris		David W. Dellicker, Francis Child, Freeman Wood	George W. Forsyth.
Ocean		William A. Low, Richard H. Conover, William Jeffry	Thomas W. Middleton.
Passaic	John S. Barkalow	Peregrine Sanford, John R. Daggers, Henry P. Simmons	Absalom B. Woodruff.
Salem		Allen Wallace, William Plummer, Joseph Cook	Albert H Slape.
Somerset		Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, John M. Garrettson, Jos. Thompson.	James J. Bergen.
Sussex	Thomas Anderson	Martin Cole, James B. Huston	Lewis Cochran.
Union	Thomas F. McCormick.	David Mulford, Hugh H. Bowne	J. Augustus Fay.
Warren	William H. Morrow	Jehiel T. Kern, James Somerville	Henry S. Harris.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerks, Surrogates, Sheriffs and Collectors.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	CLERKS.	SURROGATES.	SHERIFFS.	COLLECTORS.
Atlantic	Mays Landing	Lorenzo A. Down	S. R. Divinney	Martin V. B. Moore	Daniel E. Iszard.
Bergen	Hackensack	Thos. W. Demarest	John M. Knapp	David A. Pell	John W Bogert.
Burlington	Mount Holly	John B. Deacon	John R Howell	George P. Conover	Wallace Lippincott.
Camden	Camden	Joel P. Kirkbride	David B Brown	William Calhoun	Ezra Stokes.
Cape May	Cape May C. H.	Jonathan Hand	William Hildreth	William H. Benezet	John Wyley.
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Daniel Sharp	Samuel Steinmetz	David McBride	Henry B. Lupton.
Essex	Newark	William A. Smith	C. Meyer Zulick	S. V. C Van Rensselaer	P. S. Pierson.
Gloucester	Woodbury	S. P. Loudenslager	W. H. Livermore	Amos Gannt	Joseph Paul.
Hudson	Jersey City	James M. Brann	Robert McCague, Jr	John J. Toffey	E. W Kingsland.
Hunterdon	Flemington	John M. Hyde	William H. Johnson	Heber C. Belden	William W. Swayze.
Mercer	Trenton	Randolph H. Moore	John H. Scudder	Charles H. Skirm	Alfred W. Smith.
Middlesex	New Brunswick	Charles S Hill	Wm. Reilley, Jr	Charles C. Campbell	Levi D. Jarrard.
Monmouth	Freehold	Thomas V. Arrowsmith	A. R. Throckmorton	Charles Allen	John H. Laird.
Morris	Morristown	Melvin S. Condit	Charles A. Gillen	Wm. Henry McDavit	Eugene Troxell.
Ocean	Toms River	William Errickson	Augustus W. Irons	Charles L Holman	E. Jimeson.
Passaic	Paterson	Jacob H. Blauvelt	Isaac Van Wagoner	Albert A. Van Voorhies	William H. Hayes.
Salem	Salem	J. M. Lippincott	Samuel P. Allen	George W. Barton	William A. Wood.
Somerset	Somerville	M. H. Vanderveer	William N. Long	Simon Van Liew	John V. Veghte.
Sussex	Newton	George H. Nelden	G. B Dunning	James L. Decker	Joseph Hill.
Union	Elizabeth	James S. Vosseller	James J. Gerber	Seth B. Ryder	Patrick Sheridan.
Warren	Belvidere	James E. Moon	Martin C. Swartsweller	Benjamin F. Howey	P. H. Hann.

Register of Deeds.—Camden Co., Geo. W. Gilbert; Essex, Henry W. Egner; Hudson, J. B. Cleveland.
Auditor.—Burlington Co., Wm. H. Antrim.

ELECTION RETURNS, 1879.

Atlantic County.

	—Ass'y.—	
	Shinn, Dem.	Jeffries, Rep.
Absecon	56	41
Atlantic City, 1st Dist	267	171
2d "	251	144
Buena Vista	51	43
Egg Harbor City	70	122
Egg Harbor Township, 1st Dist	95	179
2d "	87	93
Galloway	126	119
Hamilton	61	85
Hammonton	88	186
Mullica	45	75
Weymouth	46	30
	1243	1288

Bergen County.

	—Ass'y.—	
1st DISTRICT.	Demarest, Dem.	Shafer, Rep.
Lodi	187	76
New Barbadoes, 1st Dist	237	77
2d "	98	138
Midland	108	59
Ridgefield, E Dist	74	125
W. "	84	69
Saddle River	101	43
Union	117	189
	1006	776

2d DISTRICT.	—Ass'y.— Huyler, Dem.	Smith, Rep.
Englewood, E. Dist	55	252
W. "	144	180
Franklin	121	146
Harrington	174	160
Hohokus, 1st Dist.	183	115
2d "	48	79
Palisade	213	122
Ridgewood	83	135
Washington, 1st Dist.	95	116
2d "	134	79
	1250	1384

Burlington County.

1st DISTRICT.	—Sen.— Ridgway, Dem.	Deacon, Rep.	Axtell, Greenb'k.	—Ass'y.— Warner, Dem.	Carter, Rep.	
Bordentown, 1st Dist.	202	251	6	180	278	.....
2d "	209	224	1	201	232	.....
3d "	110	91	.....	109	96	.....
Chesterfield	112	191	3	106	190	.....
Florence	154	181	.....	152	179	.....
Mansfield	186	196	1	165	217	.....
New Hanover	281	227	.....	248	252	.....
Springfield	206	173	3	188	186	.....
	1460	1534	14	1349	1630	.....

2D DISTRICT.	—SEN.— Ridgway, Dem.	Deacon, Rep.	Axtell, Greenb'k.	—ASS'Y.— Lippincott, Dem.	Marter, Rep.	
Beverly City	139	164	.....	123	182	.....
Beverly Township	94	123	4	91	126	.....
Burlington, 1st Dist.	198	198	1	204	194	.....
2d "	163	155	1	150	171	.....
3d "	268	227	1	274	222	.....
4th "	122	175	2	105	192	.....
Chester, East Dist.	62	138	.....	68	130	.....
West "	111	193	.....	121	183	.....
Cinnaminson, U. Dist.	176	63	.....	180	62	.....
L. "	172	142	.....	203	110	.....
	1505	1578	9	1519	1572	.....

3D DISTRICT.	Davis, Dem.	Herr, Rep.	Hope.
Evesham	137	181	.....	142	181	.....
Lumberton	112	199	36	120	202	25
Mount Laurel	82	226	7	89	214	6
Northampton, 1st Dist.	144	327	13	193	274	22
2d "	93	336	24	145	281	31
Pemberton, E. Dist.	221	229	13	362	88	10
W. "	77	114	12	116	73	12
Willingboro	93	65	.....	104	54	1
Westhampton	123	140	9	143	118	12
	1082	1817	114	1414	1485	119

4TH DISTRICT.	—SEN.— Ridgway, Dem.	Deacon, Rep.	Axtell, Greenb'k.	—ASS'Y.— Haines, Dem.	Cox, Rep.	Wells.
Bass River	138	44	12	138	44	12
Little Egg Harbor	94	256	.....	93	254	.....
Medford	152	249	33	160	240	35
Randolph	14	26	23	14	26	23
Shamong	89	118	1	110	98	.....
Southampton, E. Dist	128	126	17	164	103	5
W. "	174	126	8	206	97	3
Washington	15	46	.....	17	44	.....
Woodland	37	47	5	46	37	6
	841	1038	100	948	943	84
	4888	5967	237			

Camden County.

1ST DISTRICT.	—ASS'Y.— Cameron, Dem.	Bonsall, Rep.
Camden, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct	116	242
2d "	112	155
3d "	78	123
2d Ward, 1st "	155	297
2d "	119	132
3d Ward, 1st "	160	166
2d "	112	122
4th Ward, 1st "	140	145
2d "	51	34
3d "	130	169
4th "	59	91
	1232	1676

—Ass'y.—

2d DISTRICT.	Voorhees, Dem.	Burrough, Rep.
Camden, 5th Ward, 1st Precinct	108	176
2d "	80	99
3d "	124	142
6th Ward, 1st "	135	125
2d "	124	79
7th Ward, 1st "	141	163
2d "	80	119
8th Ward, 1st "	61	131
2d "	66	98
Delaware	42	111
Merchantville	12	48
Stockton	68	122
	1041	1413

3d DISTRICT.	Da Costa, Dem.	Herring, Rep.
Centre	98	155
Gloucester City, 1st Precinct	223	144
2d "	269	137
Gloucester Township	204	223
Haddon	136	265
Waterford	143	106
Winslow	65	198
	1138	1228

Cape May County.

	—Sen.— Miller, Dem.	Leaming, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Ludlam, Dem.	Williams, Rep.
Cape May City	255	128	206	175
Cape May Point	14	12	12	14
Dennis	160	223	258	125
Lower	239	130	196	171
Middle	283	236	280	239
Upper	115	201	54	264
	1066	930	1006	988

Cumberland County.

1st DISTRICT.	—Ass'y.— Cobb, Dem.	Ewing, Rep.	Camblos, Greenb'k.
Bridgeton, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct	97	151	12
2d "	111	136	7
2d Ward	140	136	7
3d "	93	155	31
Commercial	67	53	6
Downe	33	36	91
Fairfield, 1st Precinct	89	71	29
2d "	129	88	25
Greenwich	25	180	4
Hopewell	57	102	123
Stoe Creek	51	63	70
	892	1171	405

—Ass'y.—

2d DISTRICT.	Loughran, Dem.	Parsons, Rep.	Sawyer, Greenb'k.
Deerfield	148	65	56
Landis, 1st Precinct	38	31	17
2d "	156	229	95
3d "	126	182	97
4th "	29	71	18
Maurice River	158	90	28
Millville, 1st Ward	110	108	75
2d "	109	203	53
3d "	148	48	115
	1022	1027	554

Essex County.

—Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Stockton, Jr., Dem.	Langstroth, Rep.	Lux.
Bloomfield, 1st Dist	54	263	27
2d "	17	60	44
3d "	35	124	35
Caldwell, 1st Dist	158	117	13
2d "	113	107	.....
Livingston	67	118	.....
Millburn	82	131	.....
Montclair, 1st Dist	116	184	8
2d "	102	176	25
	744	1280	152

—Ass'y.—

2d DISTRICT.	Brennan, Jr. Dem.	Gill. Rep.	
East Orange, Ashland Dist	98	441	.....
Eastern "	68	274	.....
Franklin "	53	127	.....
Orange, 1st Ward, 1st "	53	145	.....
2d "	203	146	.....
2d Ward, 1st "	246	161	.....
2d "	84	90	.....
3d Ward, 1st "	289	180	.....
2d "	223	94	.....
West Orange	168	162	.....
	1485	1820	.....

3d DISTRICT.	Young, Dem.	Van Duyne, Rep.	
Belleville	173	172	.....
Franklin	73	83	.....
Newark, 8th Ward, 1st Dist	301	218	.....
2d "	172	112	.....
3d "	184	402	.....
4th "	40	150	.....
5th "	100	48	.....
	1043	1185	.....

4th DISTRICT.	Brown, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	
Newark, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	237	330	.....
2d "	154	243	.....
3d "	156	163	.....
4th Ward, 1st "	409	204	.....
2d "	319	333	.....
	1275	1273	.....

—Ass'y.—

5TH DISTRICT.	Kalisch, Dem.	Patterson, Rep.	
Newark, 2d Ward, 1st Dist.	106	238	.....
2d "	247	372	.....
3d "	283	203	.....
6th Ward, 1st "	209	308	.....
2d "	458	300	.....
3d "	241	251	.....
4th "	236	242	.....
	1780	1914	.....

6TH DISTRICT.	Krueger, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	
Clinton	142	231	.....
Newark, 13th Ward, 1st Dist.	240	181	.....
2d "	390	138	.....
3d "	341	142	.....
4th "	400	126	.....
5th "	205	141	.....
6th "	177	186	.....
South Orange, 1st Dist.	155	157	.....
2d "	58	63	.....
	2108	1365	.....

7TH DISTRICT.	Guild, Jr., Dem.	Wilkinson, Rep.	
Newark, 3d Ward, 1st Dist.	232	307	.....
2d "	145	313	.....
9th Ward, 1st "	170	409	.....
2d "	115	350	.....
14th Ward	111	472	.....
	773	1851	.....

—Ass'y.—

8th DISTRICT.	Grey, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	
Newark, 5th Ward, 1st Dist	293	218	.....
2d "	220	175	.....
10th Ward, 1st "	183	181	.....
2d "	256	222	.....
3d "	205	147	.....
4th "	314	108	.....
12th Ward, 1st "	294	371	.....
2d "	630	139	.....
3d "	357	75	.....
	2752	1302	.....

9th DISTRICT.	O'Connor, Dem.	Melick, Rep.	
Newark, 7th Ward, 1st Dist	313	132	.....
2d "	329	72	.....
3d "	250	65	.....
11th Ward, 1st "	103	339	.....
2d "	266	145	.....
15th Ward, 1st "	245	317	.....
2d "	306	159	.....
	1812	1229	.....

Gloucester County.

—Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Wills, Dem.	Craft, Rep.	Mullen, Greenb'k.	
Deptford	97	133	.....	.....
Greenwich	176	247	14	.....
Mantua	152	99	17	.....
Monroe	141	118	65	.....
Washington	107	87	3	.....
West Deptford	79	151	6	.....
Woodbury	214	221	2	.....
	967	1056	107	.....

2D DISTRICT.	Ferrell, Dem.	—Ass'y.— Zane, Rep.	Adams, Green'b'k.	Tonkin, Tem.
Clayton	221	154	1	11
Franklin	298	88	23	.....
Harrison, Harrisonville Precinct	76	146	.....	26
Mullica Hill "	137	141	8	49
Glassboro'	253	185	.....	1
Logan	179	88	48	4
Woolwich	81	245	21	12
	1245	1047	101	103

Hudson County.

1ST DISTRICT.	Taylor, Dem.	—Ass'y.— Rouse, Rep.			
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	322	148	.....	.....	.....
2d "	276	223	.....	.....	.....
3d "	187	176	.....	.....	.....
4th "	245	135	.....	.....	.....
5th "	90	138	.....	.....	.....
6th "	114	224	.....	.....	.....
7th "	143	106	.....	.....	.....
	1377	1150	.....	.....	.....

2D DISTRICT.	McDonald, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Sheeran, Ind. Dem.	McGrath, Ind. Dem.	Burke.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	162	25	233	22	2
2d "	226	63	113	72	2
3d "	171	25	34	44	24
4th "	172	39	50	144	8
5th "	79	71	69	46	.....
6th "	63	24	302	33	.....
7th "	24	93	75	55	.....
8th "	50	52	339	13	1
	947	392	1215	429	37

—Ass'y.—

3d DISTRICT.	Duffy, Dem.	Lee, Rep.	Stilsing, Ind. Rep.	Chase.		
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	143	58	138	2	.....	
2d "	107	74	212	2	.....	
3d "	53	114	245	2	.....	
4th "	124	137	154	12	.....	
5th "	70	209	217	.....	.....	
6th "	65	125	98	1	.....	
7th "	121	128	141	.....	.....	
8th "	75	74	65	6	.....	
	758	919	1270	25	.....	

4th DISTRICT.	McDermott, Dem.	Furman, Rep.	Jacobs.			
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	237	196	17	.....	.....	
2d "	310	159	9	.....	.....	
3d "	232	264	14	.....	.....	
4th "	176	242	12	.....	.....	
5th "	163	151	24	.....	.....	
6th "	212	192	8	.....	.....	
	1330	1204	84	.....	.....	

5th DISTRICT.	Post, Dem.	Lawrence, Rep.	Lewis.			
Jersey City, 1st Precinct	171	187	2	.....	.....	
2d "	91	249	.....	.....	.....	
3d "	147	308	4	.....	.....	
4th "	141	366	17	.....	.....	
5th "	86	209	3	.....	.....	
	636	1319	26	.....	.....	

—Ass'y.—

6th DISTRICT.	Buck, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Doyle.		
Jersey City, 1st Prec't	304	222	4	.....	.....
2d "	266	366	.....	.....	.....
3d "	262	239	6	.....	.....
4th "	148	264	2	.....	.....
5th "	160	154	2	.....	.....
6th "	166	147	2	.....	.....
Bayonne, 1st Ward	65	112	1	.....	.....
2d "	121	220	2	.....	.....
3d "	76	145	.....	.....	.....
4th "	187	64	37	.....	.....
	1755	1933	56	.....	.....

7th DISTRICT.	Curran, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	Tangeman, Ind. R.	Augusteen.	
Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.	102	80	85	2	.....
2d "	292	96	48	2	.....
2d Ward	93	203	49	6	.....
3d " 1st Dist.	296	119	71	4	.....
2d "	159	220	50	.....	.....
4th " 1st "	201	62	40	4	.....
2d "	178	72	73	2	.....
	1321	852	416	20	.....

8th DISTRICT.	Meeks, Dem.	Fleming, Rep.			
Guttenberg	127	61	.....	.....	.....
Harrison, 1st Ward	167	42	.....	.....	.....
2d "	71	19	.....	.....	.....
3d "	54	105	.....	.....	.....
4th "	183	40	.....	.....	.....
Kearny	75	142	.....	.....	.....
North Bergen	149	97	.....	.....	.....
Town of Union, N. Dist.	131	85	.....	.....	.....
S. "	208	104	.....	.....	.....
Union Township	90	47	.....	.....	.....
Weehawken	91	27	.....	.....	.....
West Hoboken, N. Dist.	109	81	.....	.....	.....
S. "	155	176	.....	.....	.....
	1610	1026			

Hunterdon County.

	—Sen.—				—Ass'y.—			
1st DISTRICT.	Bosenbury, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Conover, Greenb'k.	Herr, Tem.	Godown, Dem.	Reading, Rep.	Holcombe, Greenb'k.	Watson.
Delaware—								
N. Dist.....	256	103	10	9	265	93	11	8
S. "	181	108	8	2	148	140	7	1
East Amwell.....	167	170	8	2	173	165	6	2
Kingwood.....	185	130	5	10	175	143	5	7
Lambertville—								
1st Ward.....	116	82	27	3	133	66	25	3
2d "	98	154	22	4	113	143	20	3
3d "	97	129	53	3	83	149	48	2
Raritan, E. Dist..	182	226	2	14	208	186	2	26
W. " ..	256	199	4	13	289	158	2	19
Readington—								
N. Dist.....	103	237	.....	55	227	118	1	.....
S. "	124	124	22	13	161	81	22	11
West Amwell.....	89	60	36	.....	102	49	34	.....
	1854	1722	197	128	2077	1491	183	82

2d DISTRICT.					Ramsey, Dem.	Philhower, Rep.& Tem.	Anderson, Greenb'k.	
Alexandria.....	195	59	4	3	193	59	6	.....
Bethlehem—								
E Dist.....	117	117	7	11	151	91	9	.....
W. "	178	95	4	.....	208	61	6	.....
Clinton Borough.	63	97	20	22	78	96	23	.....
Clinton Towns'p.	168	249	18	19	285	131	27	.....
Franklin.....	156	104	8	16	159	115	9	.....
Frenchtown	81	101	9	47	108	121	9	.....
High Bridge.....	119	259	34	19	205	187	35	.....
Holland.....	167	146	15	7	173	147	15	.....
Lebanon, E. Dist.	54	82	8	20	83	76	6	.....
W. " ..	62	160	61	5	144	76	67	.....
Tewksbury.....	178	128	39	29	242	87	43	.....
Union.....	122	64	28	10	133	62	29	.....
	1660	1661	255	208	2162	1309	284	.....
Total	3514	3383	452	336				

Mercer County.

—Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Stockton, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.
Ewing	210	211
Hopewell, C. Dist	183	240
N. "	.....	.....
W. "	74	174
Lawrence, 1st "	94	182
2d "	166	94
Princeton, 1st "	258	263
2d "	286	232
	1271	1396

2d DISTRICT.	Donnelly, Dem.	Roberts, Rep.
Trenton, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	175	194
2d "	170	207
2d Ward, 1st "	149	138
2d "	154	105
3d Ward, 1st "	260	247
2d "	325	124
4th Ward, 1st "	253	177
2d "	238	48
5th Ward, 1st "	299	189
2d "	247	98
7th Ward, 1st "	354	196
2d "	299	185
	2923	1908

3d DISTRICT.	Pierce, Dem.	Beekman, Rep.
East Windsor	262	258
Chambersburg, 1st Dist	289	163
2d "	138	229
Hamilton, 1st Dist	139	231
2d "	74	144
Trenton, 6th Ward	190	41
Washington	125	143
West Windsor	154	164
	1371	1373

Middlesex County.

	—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—	
1st DISTRICT.	Robbins, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Boice, Dem.	Miller, Rep.
New Brunswick, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.	105	142	102	147
2d "	135	178	125	184
2d Ward, 1st "	166	222	154	232
2d "	64	201	64	200
3d Ward	139	306	124	318
4th "	70	166	65	172
5th Ward, 1st Dist.	148	328	139	330
2d "	137	222	137	221
6th Ward, 1st "	249	269	243	272
2d "	148	191	146	192
	1361	2225	1299	2268
2d DISTRICT.			Acken, Dem.	Board, Rep.
Perth Amboy, 1st Dist.	96	160	99	157
2d "	152	171	158	165
Piscataway, N. Dist.	94	169	97	167
S. "	119	214	136	194
Raritan, 1st Dist	314	285	301	285
2d "	82	77	81	74
Woodbridge, 1st Dist.	132	199	138	193
2d "	185	121	190	118
	1174	1396	1200	1353
3d DISTRICT.			Martin, Dem.	Roddy, Rep.
Cranbury	109	241	109	241
East Brunswick, 1st Dist.	304	165	326	143
2d "	123	78	125	76
Madison	171	100	167	104
Monroe, 1st Dist.	121	168	125	164
2d "	94	110	93	109
North Brunswick	94	141	96	138
Sayreville	158	133	157	134
South Amboy, 1st Dist.	272	138	259	153
2d "	176	103	172	107
South Brunswick, 1st Dist.	112	248	114	246
2d "	131	122	135	117
	1865	1747	1878	1732
Total	4400	5368		

Monmouth County.

—Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Bowne, Dem.	Oviatt, Rep.
Freehold, 1st Dist	236	170
2d "	244	174
Howell, 1st Dist	73	272
2d "	172	110
Manalapan	233	216
Millstone	170	181
Upper Freehold, 1st Dist	160	150
2d "	106	191
	1394	1464

2d DISTRICT.	Honce, Dem.	
Atlantic	49	
Holmdel	46	
Marlboro	110	
Matawan	161	
Ocean, 1st Dist	101	No opposition.
2d "	28	
Neptune	103	
Wall, 1st Dist	71	
2d "	71	
	740	

3d DISTRICT.	Wilson, Dem.	Lufburrow, Rep.
Eatontown	232	248
Middletown, 1st Dist	204	290
2d "	229	98
Raritan, 1st Dist	141	168
2d "	148	135
Shrewsbury, 1st Dist	130	83
2d "	146	351
3d "	236	204
	1466	1577

Morris County.

—Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Quimby, Dem.	Axtell, Rep.
Chatham, N. Dist.	128	134
S. "	162	216
Hanover, N. "	118	102
S. "	222	181
Morris, N. "	121	224
S. "	166	306
E. "	121	237
Montville	46	89
	1084	1489

2d DISTRICT.	No opposit'n.	Bruen, Rep.
Boonton, E. Dist.		65
W. "		33
Jefferson		39
Pequannock		.....
Rockaway, N. Dist.		74
S. "		67
		278

3d DISTRICT.	Hunt, Dem.	No Opposition.
Chester	146	
Mendham	82	
Mount Olive	60	
Passaic	.....	
Randolph, N. Dist.	15	
S. "	45	
C. "	36	
Roxbury	41	
Washington	139	
	564	

Ocean County.

	—Ass'y.—	
	Blodgett, Dem.	Martin, Rep.
Brick, E. Dist	161	167
W. "	99	110
Berkeley	101	47
Dover	246	262
Eagleswood	41	67
Jackson	293	80
Lacy	92	67
Manchester	223	42
Ocean	48	25
Plumstead	267	115
Stafford	72	82
Union	47	113
	1690	1177

Passaic County.

	—Sen—			—Ass'y.—		
1st DISTRICT.	Hopper, Dem.	Hobart, Rep.	Warr, Greenb'k.	Haley, Dem.	Conkling, Rep.	McKiernan, Greenb'k.
Acquackanonk	69	105	.....	76	97	.....
Passaic, 1st Dist	82	110	3	86	107	2
2d "	71	304	.....	73	300	1
3d "	99	182	.....	102	181	.....
Paterson—						
4th Ward, 1st Dist	51	290	1	83	260	.....
2d "	101	278	.....	112	264	.....
3d "	55	56	.....	70	42	.....
5th Ward, 1st "	194	245	3	277	167	2
2d "	228	261	8	268	226	9
8th Ward, 1st "	341	266	7	436	178	3
2d "	370	253	8	426	200	6
	1661	2350	30	2009	2022	23

2D DISTRICT.	—SEN.— Hopper, Dem.	Hobart, Rep.	Warr, Greenb'k.	—ASS'Y.— O'Brien, Dem.	Morehead, Rep.	McDonnell, Greenb'k.
Little Falls	82	148	.....	99	120	12
Paterson—						
2d Ward, 1st Dist	104	227	10	61	235	40
2d "	168	240	32	95	182	168
6th Ward, 1st "	95	181	6	68	182	34
2d "	148	211	13	132	187	51
7th Ward, 1st "	211	177	15	234	100	74
2d "	218	159	7	230	76	88
	1026	1343	83	919	1082	467

3D DISTRICT.	Todd, Dem.	Vreeland, Rep.	
Paterson—			
1st Ward, 1st Dist	126	243	.....
2d "	130	216	.....
3d Ward, 1st "	103	196	2
2d "	102	226	3
3d "	117	212	2
Pompton	69	224	.....
Manchester	67	108	2
Wayne	90	152	.....
West Milford	156	276	.....
	960	1853	9
Total	3647	5546	122

	Todd, Dem.	Vreeland, Rep.	
	141	218	.....
	131	209	.....
	103	195	.....
	109	217	.....
	112	217	.....
	103	187	.....
	68	108	.....
	120	121	.....
	133	304	.....
	1020	1776	.....

Salem County. —Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Barber, Dem.	Diver, Rep.	Shimp, Greenb'k.	Woolman, Tem.
Lower Penns Neck	149	133	.....	2
Pilesgrove, N. Dist.	76	168	3	94
S. "	69	146	10	123
Pittsgrove	252	71	40	10
Upper Penns Neck, 1st Dist.	226	134	1	32
2d "	183	96	.....	2
Upper Pittsgrove	203	198	5	45
	1158	946	59	308

2d DISTRICT.	Mowers, D. and G.	Garwood, Rep.	Howard, Tem.	
Elsinboro'	54	83	5	.....
Lower Alloways Creek	105	174	7	.....
Mannington	106	345	28	.....
Quinton	148	143	9	.....
Salem, East Ward, 1st Dist.	86	124	20	.....
2d "	133	166	34	.....
West Ward, 1st "	136	154	22	.....
2d "	134	107	14	.....
Upper Alloways Creek	231	116	25	.....
	1133	1412	164	.....

Somerset County. —Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Potter, Dem.	Ringelmann, Rep.	Blase.
Bedminster	192	114	3
Bernards	194	187	.....
Bridgewater, 1st Dist.	137	236	.....
2d "	72	151	.....
3d "	116	163	41
4th "	117	214	.....
North Plainfield	143	210	10
Warren	87	55	.....
	1058	1330	54

2d DISTRICT.	—Ass'y.— Garretson, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.	Skillman.
Branchburg	36	131	2
Franklin, 1st Dist.	60	14	.....
2d "	73	86	.....
3d "	26	150	11
Hillsboro, 1st Dist.	91	101	3
2d "	45	179	5
Montgomery	78	204	19
	409	965	40

Sussex County.

	—Sen.— Lawrence, Dem.	Stiles, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Martin, Dem.	Anderson, Rep.
Andover	151	121	131	140
Byram	115	147	112	147
Frankford	183	188	180	189
Green	98	84	89	93
Hampton	136	86	116	106
Hardyston	282	170	259	188
Lafayette	112	94	91	98
Montague	150	69	150	72
Newton	223	353	212	354
Sandyston	136	153	130	158
Sparta	234	194	216	208
Stillwater	172	164	165	172
Vernon	227	99	220	102
Walpack	56	78	52	87
Wantage, Wantage Dist.	256	229	296	188
West Wantage Dist.	138	166	161	142
	2669	2395	2580	2444

Union County.

—Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Dunn, Dem.	Darling, Rep.
Elizabeth, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.	224	212
2d "	185	199
2d Ward, 1st "	342	58
2d "	291	35
3d Ward, 1st "	235	65
2d "	233	57
4th Ward	183	205
8th "	245	150
	1938	981

2d DISTRICT.	Fisher, Dem.	Stiles, Rep.
Cranford	33	125
Elizabeth, 5th Ward, 1st Dist.	137	250
2d "	184	255
6th Ward	73	273
7th "	104	173
Linden	54	157
Springfield	24	85
Union	82	131
	641	1449

3d DISTRICT.	Stover, Dem.	Vernon, Rep.
Clark	16	22
Fanwood	105	93
New Providence	41	54
Plainfield, 1st Dist.	174	176
2d "	211	242
3d "	75	168
Rahway, 1st Ward	111	81
2d "	100	123
3d "	158	191
4th "	125	91
Summit	133	138
Westfield	169	180
	1418	1559

Warren County.

—Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.	Fritts, Dem.	Depue, Rep.	Bieber, Greenb'k.
Franklin	162	96	14
Greenwich, Upper Dist	76	80	1
Lower "	64	80	2
Harmony	106	106	.....
Lopatcong	69	81	3
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward	102	128	12
2d "	110	87	57
3d "	86	133	35
4th "	47	85	18
Washington Borough	175	150	35
Washington Township	119	81	7
	1116	1107	184

2d DISTRICT.	Albertson, Dem.	Schoonover, Rep.	Hildebrant, Greenb'k.
Allamuchy	31	37	8
Belvidere	198	124	4
Blairstown	137	72	5
Frelinghuysen	88	97	1
Hackettstown	171	140	26
Hardwick	65	9	.....
Hope	159	90	12
Independence	126	19	.....
Knowlton	206	47	39
Mansfield	91	74	50
Oxford, 1st Dist	183	49	6
2d "	125	156	39
Pahaquarry	43	4	1
	1617	918	191

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877.

COUNTIES.	Newell, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Tem.
Atlantic	1546	1471	82	20
Bergen	2387	3540	34	44
Burlington	5150	5339	90	426
Camden	5119	4636	383	69
Cape May	832	796	.....	18
Cumberland	2803	2802	1297	23
Essex	14712	13626	806	27
Gloucester	2622	2177	314	76
Hudson	9177	14412	159	41
Hunterdon	2849	4638	30	78
Mercer	5715	5804	102	178
Middlesex	5023	4973	56	57
Monmouth	4315	5405	6	131
Morris	4018	4360	43	53
Ocean	1608	1605	34	38
Passaic	3668	4102	643	11
Salem	2834	2876	31	45
Somerset	2612	2595	45	22
Sussex	1563	3070	20	16
Union	4500	5167	140	35
Warren	2032	4443	734	30
Total	85094	97837	5058	1438
Per cent	44.92	51.65	2.67	0.76
Majority over next		12743		
Total vote		189427		

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.	—1878.— Robeson, Rep.	Stratton, Dem.	Grosscup, Nat.	—1876.— Sinnickson, Rep.	Zimmerman. Dem.
Camden	6203	691	4034	6513	5262
Cape May	863	750	204	1053	863
Cumberland	2656	1696	2508	3860	3777
Gloucester	2487	1011	2033	2981	2729
Salem	2715	2067	1100	2955	2841
Total	14924	6215	9879	17362	15472
Majority over next	5024			1890	

SECOND DISTRICT.	Pugh, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Baker, Pro.	Pugh, Rep.	Smith, Dem.
Atlantic	1600	1413	4	1692	1433
Burlington	5186	6340	230	6397	6460
Mercer	5535	5350	321	6102	6013
Ocean	1378	1507	13	1824	1579
Total	13699	14610	568	16015	15485
Majority over next		911		530	

THIRD DISTRICT.	Clark, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Hope, Nat.	Atherton, Rep.	Ross, Dem.
Middlesex	4712	4503	792	5303	5776
Monmouth	4016	5022	1662	4750	6901
Union	4448	3984	1389	5306	5848
Total	13176	13509	3843	15359	18525
Majority over next		333			3166

	—1878.—			—1876.—	
FOURTH DISTRICT.	Potts, Rep.	Clark, Dem.	Larrison, Nat.	Veghte, Ind. Dem.	Clark, Dem.
Hunterdon	3056	3527	1358	3848	5558
Somerset	2876	2233	277	3202	2850
Sussex	1512	2580	937	2119	3558
Warren	2408	3109	1539	2731	5385
Total	9852	11449	4111	11900	17351
Majority over next		1597			5451

FIFTH DISTRICT.	Voorhis, Rep.	Demarest, Dem.	Potter, Nat.	Mills, Rep.	Cutler, Dem.
Bergen	2594	3601	271	3209	4401
Morris	4052	3359	995	4094	5209
Passaic	4247	3129	2001	5579	5424
Total	10893	10089	3268	13882	15034
Majority over next	804				1152

SIXTH DISTRICT.	Blake, Rep.	Albright, Dem.	Bliss, Nat.	Peddie, Rep.	Righter, Dem.
Essex	13771	12,832	2106	17565	16041
Majority over next	1939			1524	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	Brigham, Rep.	Laverty, Dem.	Winant, Nat.	Stiastny, Rep.	Hardenbergh Dem.
Hudson	13199	11234	1424	11391	17260
Majority over next	1965				5869

In 1878, C. C. Burr, Independent Democrat, 113 votes.

The following is the total Congressional vote of the State:—

In 1878—		In 1876—	
Republican	90,514	Republican	103,474
Democratic	79,938	Democratic	115,168
National	24,609	National	520
Scattering	753		
Total vote	195.814	Total vote	219,162
Republican plurality	10,576	Democratic majority	11,174

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	....	13,651	48,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,513	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	65,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	231,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	....	.....	48 246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44 990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147.510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4 945	13,552	....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10 569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58 572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1 386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.			
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClel., Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymo'r, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Cooper, Green'k.	Smith, Pro.
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002		
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071	289	
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845	44	
Colorado							By	Leg	isla	ture.
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50 638	45,880	59,034	61,934	774	378
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381		
Florida			Legisla	ture.	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923		
Georgia			57,134	102 722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088		
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601	17,233	141
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213.526	9,533	
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112.099	9,001	36
Kansas	16,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902	7,776	110
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,880	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690	1,944	818
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75.135	70,636		
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823	663	
Maryland	40,153	32 739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780	33	10
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777	779	84
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095	9,060	766
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799	2,311	72
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173		
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077	3,498	64
Nebraska			9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554	2,320	1,599
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308		
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31.224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509	76	
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962	712	43
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949	1,987	2,359
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427		
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182	3,057	1,636

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.			
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClel., Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymo'r, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Cooper, Green'k.	Smith, Pro.
Oregon	9 888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149	510	.....
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158	7,187	1,319
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712	68	60
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755	.....	.....
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,251	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670	.....	.....
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455	1,373	.....
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927	1,509	27
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265	81,737	9,522
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		over all,	157,394		

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1852	3,142,877
" 1828	1,156 328	" 1856	4,053,967
" 1832	1.217,691	" 1860	4,676,853
" 1836	1.498,205	" 1864	4,024.792
" 1840	2,410,772	" 1868	5,724,686
" 1844	2,698,608	" 1872	6,431,144
" 1848	2,872,806	" 1876	8,411,139

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FROM MARCH 4TH, 1789, TO MARCH 4TH, 1876.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D Tompkins, of New York	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
Francis Granger, of New York	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
John Tyler, of Virginia	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire	7
William R. King, of Alabama	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois	3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	7
1876—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9

Total vote for President in 1828, 45,708; 1832, 47,249; 1836, 51,729; 1840, 64,385; 1844, 76,944; 1848, 77,765; 1852, 83,283; 1856, 99,396; 1860, 121,125; 1864, 136,048; 1868, 163,122; 1872, 169,065; 1876, 220,245.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following is the vote of the next Electoral College, by which the President and Vice President of the United States will be chosen:

	Electoral Vote.		*Electoral Vote.*
Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		
Mississippi	8	Total	369

ELECTION TABLES.

How New Jersey has Voted for Governor Twenty Years.

NOTE.—The Legislature elected in the Fall convenes in January of the following year—thus the Legislature elected in 1856 is known as the Legislature of 1857.

The following tables have been carefully prepared, and will be found useful in comparing the returns of this year with those of former years:

1856.—Legislature: Senate, 12 Dem., 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, 31 Dem., 22 Whigs, 7 Know Nothings.

1857.—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1858.—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

1859.—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem. 30, Rep. 28, American 2.

Governor: Wright, total vote 51,714; per cent. of popular vote 49.24. Olden, total vote 53,315; per cent. of popular vote 50.76. Olden's majority 1601.

1860.—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862.—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Governor: Parker, total vote 61,307; per cent. of popular vote 56,80. Ward, total vote 46,710; per cent. of popular vote 43.20. Parker's majority 14,597.

1863.—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic, total vote 39,186; per cent. of popular vote 56.80. Republican, total vote 29,812; per cent. of popular vote 43.20. Democratic majority 9.374.

1864.—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

1865.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Runyon, total vote 64,736; per cent. of popular vote 49.0. Ward, total vote 67,525; per cent. of popular vote 51.0. Ward's majority 2,789.

1866.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867.—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic, total vote 67,468; per cent. of popular vote 56.89. Republican, total vote 51,114; per cent. of popular vote 43.10. Democratic majority 16,354

1868.—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic,

Randolph's majority for Governor 4,618.

1869.—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1871.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Parker, total vote 82,362; per cent. of popular vote 51.90. Walsh, total vote 76,383: per cent. of popular vote 48.10. Parker's majority 5,979.

1872.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874.—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Bedle, total vote 97,283: per cent. of popular vote 53.60. Halsey, total vote 84,050; per cent. of popular vote 46.30 Bedle's majority 13,233.

1875.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1876.—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

1877.—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Governor: McClellan, total vote 97,837; per cent. of popular vote 51.65. Newell, total vote 85,094; per cent. of popular vote 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote 5058; per cent. of popular vote 2 67. Bingham, total vote 1438; per cent. of popular vote 0.76. McClellan's majority over next 12,743.

1878.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1879.—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

New Jersey Republican—1877.

[Adopted September 25th.]

That the President of the United States, holding his high office by a majority of the electoral votes cast at the last election, and by virtue of the decision of the most august tribunal ever created by Congress, is entitled to the support and respect, in his office, of every law-abiding citizen, and the puerile efforts of some portions of the Democratic party to throw discredit upon a tribunal, largely of their own creation, are an exhibition of folly and bad faith, which deserve the reprobation and contempt of all right-minded citizens.

That we cordially recognize the earnestness and sincerity with which President Hayes is laboring to promote the reconciliation of all sections of the country, and to secure an efficient and economical administration of the business of the Government. We are united in desiring the accomplishment of these great objects, and we pledge our hearty support to every wise measure calculated to secure the lasting unity and prosperity of the whole country, on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights for all citizens of all sections.

That we congratulate the country upon the progress made toward the resumption of specie payment, and demand the adoption of all measures necessary to insure the restoration of a standard, uniform throughout the world, at a date not later than that now fixed by law. * * *

New Jersey Democratic—1877.

[Adopted September 19th.]

1. The Democracy of the State of New Jersey, in convention assembled, re-affirm the principles contained in the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876. We denounce the frauds and crimes by which our candidates for President and Vice President are prevented from occupying the position to which they were chosen by a decided majority of the popular and electoral vote.

2. We congratulate the supporters of free government throughout the United States, on the fact that even the man who was placed in the Presidential chair by means of these frauds and crimes, has found it necessary, in order to receive the respect and support of any portion of the American people, to adopt the Democratic policy of local self-government in the Southern States, and to abandon all further devices to perpetuate sectional jealousies. * * *

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

The following is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844—

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—January	14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846— "	13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847— "	12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848— "	11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849— "	9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850— "	8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851— "	14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852— "	13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853— "	12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854— "	10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855— "	9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856— "	8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857— "	13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858— "	12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859— "	11;	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860— "	10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861— "	8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
(An extra session convened on April 30, and adjourned on May 10, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war.)			Extra session	13	2
1862—January	14,	March 28,	11 Weeks.	194	5
1863— "	13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864— "	12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865— "	10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866— "	9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867— "	18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868— "	14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869— "	12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5
1870— "	11,	March 17,	10 "	532	6
1871— "	10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872— "	9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873— "	14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874— "	13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875— "	12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876— "	11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877— "	9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
(A special session of the Senate was convened this year for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28, and adjourned on March 30.)					
1878—January	8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879— "	14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date—

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798 to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L. Southard, March 4th, 1833 to June 26th, 1842.
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L. Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1811, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G. Cattell, March 27th, 1866 to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to ——.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.

STATE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the Secretaries of State and State Treasurers from 1776; State Comptrollers, from 1865; Adjutant Generals and Quartermaster Generals, from 1776; Chancellors, from 1845; Chief Justices and Attorney Generals, from 1704; Clerks in Chancery, from 1831; Clerks of the Supreme Court, from 1776; State Prison Keepers, from 1829; Presidents of the Senate and Speakers of the House, Secretaries of the Senate and Clerks of the House, from 1845:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (Term expires April 6, 1881).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term three years—Salary as Treasurer, $1,000; State Prison Inspector, $500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined): 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant, 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright (Term expires March 4, 1882).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term three years—Salary $4,000 as Comptroller, and $500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton (Term expires April 6th, 1880).

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

(Salary $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwalader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

(Salary $1,200.)

1776, Jno. Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1850, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

CHANCELLORS.

(Term six years—Salary $5,200, and fees.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (Term expires May 1st, 1880).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office seven years—Salary $5,200 and fees.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John DeHart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (Term expires March 8, 1885).

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

(Term five years—Salary $1,500 and fees.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (Term expires April 5, 1882).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little (Term expires March 28, 1881).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossel; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857 Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (Term expires November 2, 1882).

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $4,000.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott (Term expires March 31, 1881).

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

1845-6-7-8—John C. Smallwood, Gloucester.
1849-50—Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853-4-5-6—W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857-8—Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868-9—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871-2—Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873-4-5—John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879—W. J. Sewell, Camden

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

1845-6-7—Daniel Dodd, Jr.
1848-9-50—Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851—John Rogers.
1852-3—Samuel A. Allen.
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855-6— " " Monm'th.
1857-8—A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859-60—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862-3—Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864-5—John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866-7—Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868-9—Joseph B Cornish, Warren.
1870—John C. Rafferty. Hunterdon.
1871-2-3-4—John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
1875-6—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877-8—C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847-8—John W.C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853-4—Jno.W. Fennimore, Burling'n
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monm'th.
1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G. W. N. Custis, Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869-70—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union.
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847-8-9-50—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851-2—David Naar, Essex.
1853-4—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856-7—William Darmon, Gloucester.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861-2—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863-4—Levi Scobey, Monmouth
1865-6—George B. Cooper, Cumberland
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868-9-70—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872-3-4—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H Patterson, Monm'th.
1876-7—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monm'th.
1879—C. O. Cooper, Morris.

UNITED STATES COURT OFFICIALS.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1789—David Brearley.
1790—Robert Morris.
1817—Wm. S. Pennington.
1826—William Rossell.
1840—Mahlon Dickerson.
1841—Philemon Dickerson.
1863—Richard S. Field.
1870—John T. Nixon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.
Andrew Kirkpatrick.
Abraham Ogden.
Lucius H. Stockton.
Joseph McIlvaine.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
Garret D. Wall.
James S. Green.
William Halsted.
Garret S. Cannon.
Anthony Q. Keasbey.

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.
Robert Boggs.
Wm. Pennington.
Joseph C. Potts.
Edward N. Dickerson.
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.
Abraham R. Harris.
Ralph H. Shreve.
E. Mercer Shreve.
Robert C. Belville.
William S. Belville.

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.
Oliver W. Ogden.
Robert S. Kennedy.
George H. Wilder.
Abraham R. Harris.
Benajah Deacon.
W. Budd Deacon.
Samuel Plummer.
Robert L. Hutchinson.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, 1880.

Circuit Judge—William McKennan.
District Court Judge—John T. Nixon.
District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.
Marshal—Robert L. Hutchinson.
Clerk of District Court—William S. Belville.
Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton—Israel Howell.
Internal Revenue Collector—First and Second Districts—William P. Tatem, Camden.

BIOGRAPHIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the Jersey *Herald;* was postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office, July 1st, 1870. This term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which will not expire until 1881.

By virtue of his office Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner and State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

MR. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Bordentown.

Mr. Wright was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in the year 1817. He was educated in a select school at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., whither he had removed in his nineteenth year. He resided there for two or three years, and removed to New York city in 1841. He took

a steamboat agency, and in 1854 was one of three partners who bought a line of steamboats. In 1852, he removed to New Brunswick, and three years later to Bordentown, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he was elected State Senator for Burlington county. For eight or nine years he was inspector and collector of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, during the Camden and Amboy administration. He has been a director of the Bordentown Bank for three years. In 1876 he was elected State Treasurer in Joint Meeting of the two houses of the Legislature, and in 1879 he was re-elected to the same postion.

State Comptroller.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Trenton.

Robert Field Stockton is a son of the late Commodore R. F. Stockton, U. S. N., and was born at Princeton, January 22d, 1832. He was educated by Professors James Alexander and W. A. Dodd. He entered Princeton College and graduated with the class of 1851. He then commenced the study of law with the late Judge Richard S. Field, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1854. He filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company; General Manager of the Plymouth Coal Company and President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, succeeding his father and holding the office until the company was merged into the United Railroads and Canal Companies of New Jersey. There were only two Presidents of that company, General Robert F. Stockton and his father, Commodore Stockton. He was also a Director of the United Railroads and Canal Companies of New Jersey, and served on several of the most important committees. He was appointed Adjutant General of New Jersey, January 30th, 1858, serving in that position with distinguished ability during the late war, and a series of resolutions offered by Senator H. S. Little, of Monmouth county, were unanimously adopted by the Legislature testifying to the appreciation in which his services as Adjutant General were held. He resigned the office on April 12th, 1867, and was succeeded by General William S. Stryker. On March 9th, 1859, he was brevetted Major General for distinguished and meritorious service as Adjutant General.

General Stockton was elected State Comptroller in 1877, and still occupies that position. His term expires in 1880.

Attorney General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field, He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April Term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counsellor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and re-commenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was appointed Attorney General of the State and sworn into office, for the term of five years, on April 8th, 1877.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

Adjutant General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, New Jersey, June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion:" "He entered the military service of the country in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth

Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and, in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently he was transferred to the north on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was breveted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and, resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the Staff of the Executive of New Jersey." On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier General and Adjutant General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was breveted Major General for long and meritorious services February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary war;" a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1865; is a member of historical societies; a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Quartermaster General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 15th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster General, vice Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855, His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill

and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same he was made Brevet Major General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster General, and is, besides, acting Paymaster General of the State.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR GENERAL GERSHOM MOTT, Trenton.

General Mott was born near Trenton, N. J., on April 7th, 1822, and was educated at the Trenton Academy. He began his business career when he was fourteen years of age, in a commercial establishment in New York, and shortly before the breaking out of the Mexican war he relinquished his position in New York and went to reside temporarily with his father in New Jersey. In 1846, when President Polk called for fifty thousand volunteers, he offered his services to the government, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Tenth U. S. Infantry. He served with his organization during the entire war, distinguished himself for coolness in danger, and for his exactness as a disciplinarian. At the termination of the war, he resigned his position in the army, and in recognition of his meritorious services he was appointed Collector of the Port of Lamberton—a position previously held by his father. He retained the position until the Spring of 1849, when he was removed to make room for President Taylor's appointee. He then accepted a clerical situation at Bordentown, in the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and in 1855 was appointed Teller of the Bordentown Bank.

At the breaking out of the war, when the famous Second New Jersey Brigade—composed of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry—was formed, he was appointed, on August 4th, 1861, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth N. J. Vols. Practically—Colonel Starr being ranking officer and Acting Brigadier General—he was the commander of the Fifth, and under his supervision its men were thoroughly disciplined and drilled. In December, 1861, the regiment was attached to Hooker's "old" division, at Budd's Ferry, Maryland,

and received its baptismal fire at the battle of Williamsburg. In this battle, the New Jersey Brigade took a leading part, and for a time held the entire rebel army in check—the Fifth Regiment being for more than nine hours exposed to a frightfully destructive fire. For the gallant manner in which he held his ground, Lieutenant Colonel Mott was promoted (May 7th, 1862), to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, N. J. Vols. In this position his soldierly qualities became more and more conspicuous. He was severely wounded in the arm in the second battle of Bull Run, July 28th, 1862. He was promoted Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Second New Jersey Brigade on December 4th, (Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps). He was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorville, May 3d, 1863, and it was only when weakened by loss of blood that he consented to go to the rear. In the Spring of 1864, when the Army of the Potomac moved to the Wilderness, General Mott was placed in command of the Fourth Division of the Second Corps, (afterwards Third Division, Second Corps), a position he held until the end of the war. His management of the division was as able as that of his brigade and regiment, and on September 10th, 1864, he was breveted Major General. On April 6th, 1865, he was again wounded in a skirmish at Amelia Springs. Upon the dissolution of the army, he had command of the Provisional Corps, and when that was disbanded, he was ordered to report at Washington. In the August following, he was detailed to serve on the Wirz Commission; and on December 1st, 1865, was made a full Major General of Volunteers—being the first New Jersey soldier to receive the brevet of Major General, and the only one to retain the full rank. On February 20th, 1866, his resignation was accepted, and returning to his home in New Jersey, he accepted the Paymastership of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1867, he declined the colonelcy of the Thirty-third U. S. Infantry. In 1873, he was appointed Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, with the rank of Major General, which position he still occupies. He was appointed on September 1st, 1875, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey to fill a vacancy; and on March 29th, 1876, he was appointed Keeper of the State Prison, a position which he still holds—his term expiring in 1881.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Doctor Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838, from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders, (Scotch and Irish), who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863, he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3700 Republican majority, and that year about 1500 colored votes were added, making nearly 6000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that

nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes, the entire strength of his district. In 1872, he was appointed by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877, he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee.

Clerk in Chancery.

HENRY STAFFORD LITTLE, Trenton.

Mr. Little was born at Middletown Point, now Matawan, Monmouth county. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and continued to practice until he was appointed to his present position He was the first President of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, and was mainly instrumental in the construction of the road. He was elected a Presidental Elector in 1856, and voted for President Buchanan. He was a delegate to the New York Convention when Horatio Seymour received the Democratic nomination for President. He was a member of the State Senate during the years 1864, '5, '6, 7, '8, '9, '70 and '71, and was president of that body in the years 1868 and 1869. He was nominated by Governor Randolph as Clerk of the Court of Chancery January 25th, 1871, and was confirmed unanimously by the Senate. He took possession of the office March 17th, 1871. In 1876 he was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by the Senate. His term expires in 1881.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ELLIS A. APGAR, Trenton.

Ellis A. Apgar was born at Peapack, Somerset county, N. J., March 20th, 1836; received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in 1857. He then engaged in teaching, and, in 1862, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School, On the creation of the State Board of Education, in 1866. Mr. Apgar was appointed State Superintendent. By his

efforts the supervision of the schools was transferred from the Town Superintendents to the County Superintendents, and he was instrumental in securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c. The value of school property has risen during his administration from $1,645,000 to $6,300,398.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation.

JAMES S. YARD, Freehold.

Mr. Yard was born in the city of Trenton, April 20th, 1826, and is a son of the late Captain Joseph A. Yard. He was educated at the Trenton Academy, and left school at the age of fourteen years to act as bookkeeper for his father in the auction business. Afterwards he entered the *True American* office to learn the art of printing. He spent several years in learning the mechanical branch of the trade. He was a skillful compositor and pressman, and at one time worked the entire weekly edition of the *True American* on a hand press. In 1846 he started the *Weekly Visitor* in the city of Trenton, and after conducting it for three months sold it. Subsequently he started the *Village Record*, now *Gazette*, at Hightstown. In January, 1854, he purchased the *Monmouth Democrat*, and has conducted it ever since. He was a member of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders for a term of three years. He was Major of the Third Regiment of Militia during the three months' service, at the outbreak of the late war. He was connected with all the military operations for raising troops until the close of the war, and was appointed by Governor Olden to draft the Militia for Monmouth county, and was Commander of Camp Vredenburgh, having raised the Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Regiments of Volunteers, by virtue of appointment from Governor Olden. Was also commissioned as Commander of Camp Bayard, at Trenton, which was declined. Held several commissions under Governor Parker during the war, in connection with New Jersey troops in the field. Was appointed Commissioner of Railroad Taxation by Governor Parker, in 1873, which postion he still holds. In 1878, he was appointed by Governor McClellan Deputy Quartermaster.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

COURTS.	TUESDAY IN											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CHANCERY	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
SUPREME COURT	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
COURT OF ERRORS	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
PREROGATIVE	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
PARDONS	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
U. S. CIRCUIT	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
U. S. DISTRICT	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
First District. JUSTICE REED.												
Cape May	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
Cumberland	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Salem	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Atlantic	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Second District. JUSTICE WOODHULL.												
Gloucester	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Camden	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burlington	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Third District. CHIEF JUSTICE BEASLEY.												
Mercer	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hunterdon	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Warren	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	*
Fourth District. JUSTICE SCUDDER.												
Middlesex	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Monmouth	‡	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fifth District. JUSTICE DALRYMPLE.												
Somerset	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Morris	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sussex	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sixth District. JUSTICE DIXON.												
Bergen	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Passaic	‡	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Seventh District. JUSTICE DEPUE.												
Essex	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Eighth District. JUSTICE KNAPP.												
Hudson	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ninth District. JUSTICE VANSYCKEL.												
Union	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ocean	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

*1st Tuesday after 4th Tuesday in Dec'r. ‡1st Tuesday after 1st day of Jan'y.

PREROGATIVES, &c., OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is invested with the power of making numerous appointments to office, and by virtue of the Constitution holds several high positions himself. So varied are they that it is no easy task to compile a complete list. The following, however, are the most important:

He is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex officio*) of the Boards of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Saint Mary's Institution, Burlington, and the Board of Managers of Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is member of the following boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls, and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; composing a board with the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney General, for the appointment of a Supervisor for the State Prison; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor; Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney General; Secretary of State; Clerk of the Court of Chancery; Clerk of the Supreme Court; Keeper of the State Prison; Superintendent and Inspector of Weights and Measures; Prosecutors of the Pleas; Riparian Commissioners; Commissioners of Pilotage; Trustees of the Normal School; Commissioners of Fisheries; Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture; Judges of the District Courts; Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics; Major General; Quartermaster General; Adjutant General; Foreign Commissioners of Deeds.

Without the consent of the Senate: New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health; Private Secretary; Commissioner of Railroad Taxation; Fish Wardens; Notaries Public; Moral Instructor of the State Prison; Railroad Policemen, and fills all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children into the several institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if in his opinion public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; signs all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the depart-

ment daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then recorded in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

STATE FINANCES.

The finances of the State were under the supervision of the Treasurer alone, until the year 1865, when the office of Comptroller of the Treasury was created, and since that time the financial department has embraced two sub-divisions in charge of a Comptroller and Treasurer respectively.

It is the duty of the Comptroller to superintend the collection of revenue; he has general charge of all rights, interests, and property of the State; he audits all State accounts, draws warrants for the payment of all moneys directed by law to be paid out of the Treasury; countersigns and registers all checks drawn by the Treasurer, and all receipts for money paid to the Treasurer The Treasurer receives and keeps all the moneys of the State, and disburses the same under warrants from the Comptroller. Both officers make annual reports to the Legislature of the transactions of their separate departments.

The report of the State Comptroller for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1879, (which report was submitted to the Legislature at the commencement of the session), exhibits an exceedingly healthy and gratifying condition of the State finances.

The annual revenue of the State, exclusive of Taxes, has increased during the past three years over $100,000, although the total receipts of the Treasury were less last year than for many preceding years; this was due to the reduction in the amount of tax levied upon the people, and not to any decrease in the revenue of the State from other and more natural sources. There was a more than corresponding decrease in the expenses of the State for the year; and the fiscal year closed with a larger balance of cash on hand than the books of the Treasury have exhibited for some years past.

At the beginning of the year the amount of cash on hand in the State Fund was $115,132.10, and during the year the payments into the fund amounted to $1,262,705.28, of which about half was derived from tax upon the railroad property in the State, and the balance, partly from tax levied upon real and personal property, and partly from interest and dividends on the securities owned by the State, and from miscellaneous sources.

The disbursements from the fund for the same period amounted to $1,061,992.98, leaving a cash balance on hand at the close of the year of $315,844.40. The temporary loans and floating indebtedness of the State, which existed to a large amount a few years ago, are all now paid, and the amount of annual State expenditure has been decreased during the last three years over $600,000. The Comptroller estimates that the revenue of the State for the current year will produce $1,225,969.03, and that the expenditures will not amount to more than $910,000. The cash on hand at the close of the year will therefore be increased by an amount in excess of the tax receipts, thus demonstrating that there is now no necessity for a State tax, which he recommends be abolished.

No debt of any kind has been incurred since 1877, and the sole indebtedness of the State now consists of the war bonds which amount to $2,096,300, and this debt is being reduced at the rate of $100,000 a year, of which $90,000 is paid out of the State fund, and the remainder (together with the interest on the outstanding bonds) from the Sinking Fund.

The *Sinking Fund*, which was instituted to secure the payment of the war debt, amounts to $1,428,845.66, which sum is invested principally in bond and mortgage on real estate.

The *School Fund* has been increased by investment during the past year $114,950, and the investment, including the money on hand, now amounts to $2,666,865.03, a large portion of which, as in the case of the Sinking Fund, is in bond and mortgage on real estate. The receipts of this fund are derived from interest and dividends on investments, from sales and rentals of riparian lands, and from tax on one railroad corporation. The amount received from riparian sales and distributed in the various securities of the fund has been $607,348.62, and the principal value of the riparian leases is $901,932.58.

The School Fund had, at the beginning of the year, cash on hand amounting to $242,066.52, and received during the year $235,726.98. The disbursements from the fund for the same period have amounted to $294,193.75, and the cash balance on hand at the close of the year was $183,599.75.

The amount of School Tax received was $1,132,501.38, which was raised by a tax of two mills on the taxable property of the State, and distributed among the counties according to the number of children in each who are entitled to the benefits of the Public School system. In addition to the proceeds from the two-mill School Tax, the annual appropriation to Public Schools of $100,000, was paid from the School Fund, which, together with the amount paid out of the State Fund, and the additional amount raised for Public Schools by the respective sub-divisions of the State, shows $2,026,680.03 as the aggregate amount of money devoted to educational purposes in the State during the past year.

The amount of Taxable property in the State, according to the Assessors' returns, is $508,892,388.02, and has decreased within a year $22,959,510.98. The tax rate for the past year was one mill on a dollar for State purposes, and two mills on a dollar for School purposes.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

E. M. Hunt, M. D., Supt., Metuchen, N. J.

This Bureau is under the charge of the Secretary of State. The returns of Marriages, Births and Deaths herewith given are for the year including July 1st, 1878, and July 1st, 1879.

For the first time returns have been made from every township and city of the State. It is believed that the returns of deaths are as complete as from any city or State of the Union.

There is a large increase in the birth returns, but some of these escaped record and will be more complete under the changes which have been made in the law. Marriages are quite accurately returned. The system works well and only needs close executive care and more clerical aid to make the returns fully as valuable and reliable as those of foreign countries.

An examination of the death returns shows very accurately the course and localities of disease, the principle causes of death and the variations of the death rate of the various cities and counties.

The report of the medical Superintendent directs attention to such variations in the death rate as are not indicative, but no one can study the comparisons without receiving much valuable information as to the needs of sanitary oversight of localities. Even the death rate of cities shows a range from 14.08 to 27.01 per 1000, or in other words twice as many in each thousand die in one city as in another. The contrasts in different counties and in special localities are quite as marked.

Besides the value of the index record for medical, legal and other purposes, here is the beginning of a great study of population such as each county and city needs to pursue for their own benefit. As parts of the same municipality vary, it becomes local authorities to find out what wards or plots have the highest death rate, and so discover and remove local causes of disease.

The whole number of deaths reported in the State exclusive of reburials, which are also noted in the index, is 20,440. There are 7,096 marriages, and 23,116 births reported.

An examination of the index sheets shows how readily legal reference can be made, while series of vital facts as to population are being collected as will give most important and valuable information as to the health and condition of the people.

The following is a tabulated statement of the Births, Marriages and Deaths in the State:

COUNTIES	Births.	Marriages.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							Pop., Census of '75.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																		
			Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 60.	Over 60.	Undefined.	Total.		Rem't Fever.	Typ'd Fever.	Scar't Fever.	Measles.	Wh'g Cough.	Croup and Diphth'ria.	Diarrh'l Diseases.	Consumpt'n.	Acute Lung Diseases	Br'n & N'r'l's Dis., Chill'n	Dis H't & Cir	Urin'y Dis's.	Adult Br'n & Spinal Dis.	Erysipelas.	Digestive & Intestinal.	Cancer.	Ac'e Rheum.	Puerperal.
Atlantic	352	111	67	77	22	67	66	3	302	13967	....	5	3	...	4	35	44	36	32	30	14	10	15	2	21	7	1	2
Bergen	628	193	124	112	55	187	150	8	636	35516	20	6	26	6	9	26	40	87	76	67	60	22	43	1	26	13	...	6
Burlington	1155	373	207	136	81	257	291	17	989	53155	5	25	23	...	10	61	82	155	94	77	58	36	63	1	72	28	4	10
Camden	1348	445	192	205	121	315	212	14	1059	52994	5	20	34	...	21	77	120	187	116	101	53	25	71	4	58	17	4	9
Cape May	195	95	25	21	10	22	39	3	120	8190	....	2	4	...	2	8	10	12	13	13	3	3	11	1	14	2	1	....
Cumberland	282	109	117	62	167	150	23	628	33311	1	14	33	1	2	51	53	42	70	47	38	17	41	5	39	15	3	3
Essex	4742	1323	938	695	400	1224	666	24	3947	168812	25	76	145	37	60	253	295	551	413	414	193	104	220	331	144	75	13	26
Gloucester	613	175	81	69	37	114	124	6	431	24486	10	17	9	1	7	23	32	67	55	26	14	8	26	4	24	8	2	....
Hudson	2973	906	1010	877	352	1199	458	61	3957	163000	92	36	151	8	51	112	423	414	335	294	107	85	129	22	150	48	12	47
Hunterdon	800	285	71	52	47	124	204	29	527	37473	1	9	9	2	1	16	29	59	55	32	32	18	63	4	37	19	1	2
Mercer	1113	423	222	114	100	362	259	52	1109	49884	2	14	31	...	8	46	113	178	119	57	47	22	105	13	65	25	5	19
Middlesex	966	252	186	127	87	248	180	9	837	48313	15	23	26	1	24	28	88	110	95	63	44	30	46	5	51	14	...	6
Monmouth	1180	374	226	136	88	226	225	25	926	48500	8	8	15	1	31	50	83	132	113	55	60	39	46	4	53	16	6	7
Morris	943	262	150	145	76	225	219	14	829	49019	14	8	31	9	18	37	56	111	96	62	31	15	102	7	46	11	6	15
Ocean	318	84	39	38	19	59	55	7	217	13707	....	6	3	...	4	16	17	32	26	18	8	4	15	....	14	1	...	3
Passaic	1563	440	262	206	115	418	277	9	1287	53775	24	6	40	6	9	60	137	186	137	106	74	32	88	8	73	23	7	22
Salem	518	187	87	43	39	103	105	15	392	22701	6	14	6	...	2	14	41	73	36	15	17	6	28	5	27	7	3	3
Somerset	507	159	65	55	42	104	154	9	429	27453	3	5	3	1	1	42	31	55	46	20	23	18	52	....	30	10	1	3
Sussex	355	169	60	29	28	98	110	5	330	24010	5	10	11	...	5	8	17	54	40	18	23	13	26	2	20	9	2	5
Union	1258	283	205	156	84	268	244	9	966	51758	22	10	15	4	7	117	91	117	118	102	53	39	79	11	47	18	3	2
Warren	762	281	126	57	40	143	149	7	522	37389	10	10	13	...	1	20	47	77	75	30	20	12	45	5	30	12	2	4
Total	23116	7096	4452	3467	1905	5930	4337	349	20440	.....	268	324	631	77	277	1100	1849	2788	2160	1647	972	558	1314	137	1041	378	76	194

Total deaths in the State, 15,801; total deaths under five years, 7,919; total stillbirths in the State, 1,306.

Return of Deaths in Cities having a Population of over 5,000 *Inhabitants by the Census of* 1875.

CITIES.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.								PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 60.	Over 60.	Undefined.	Total.	Pop., Census of 1875.	Death Rate per 1000.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Croup and Diphtheria.	Diarrhœal Dis's.	Consumption.	Acute Lung Diseases.	Brin & Nerv's Diseases of Childr'n.	Diseases of Heart and Circulation.	Urinary Diseases.	Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Digestive and Intestinal.	Cancer.	Acute Rheumat'm.	Puerperal.				
Burlington....	24	34	15	44	36	1	154	7297	21.10	2	5	5	...	3	19	9	28	15	10	9	7	9	.....	9	3	...	3				
Bordentown ..	14	17	5	24	26	.....	86	5110	16.82	...	1	2	...	1	5	4	17	5	14	7	3	3	.....	7	1	...	1				
Camden	101	144	91	206	125	6	673	33852	19.88	4	16	26	...	15	62	77	120	76	71	35	20	36	1	31	10	2	5				
Glouces'r City	16	7	16	26	7	.....	72	5105	14.10	.....	1	1	...	.....	1	8	9	5	13	2	.....	1	.....	8	1	1	2				
Bridgeton	26	31	10	30	30	6	133	7953	16.72	.....	5	11	...	1	10	15	21	19	5	10	1	7	1	8	4	...	....				
Millville	31	35	13	33	25	....	137	6775	20.22	.....	2	10	...	1	14	18	14	12	17	6	1	10	.....	6	5	...	....				
Newark	757	569	327	986	460	17	3116	123310	25.26	60	65	120	28	44	214	242	418	309	328	142	84	157	18	111	57	9	24				
Orange City....	57	40	16	70	29	3	215	10813	19.88	1	3	1	4	5	5	12	33	37	32	8	3	13	2	7	6	...	4				
East Orange...	26	20	9	39	32	.....	126	6197	19.38	2	2	7	...	1	5	10	13	14	15	12	2	8	2	3	4	1	3				
Jersey City....	637	531	216	793	302	38	2517	109227	23.04	55	30	98	6	36	51	336	327	254	224	92	59	90	13	123	39	6	39				
Hoboken.....	179	166	57	200	59	8	669	24766	27.01	8	6	16	4	18	75	93	76	78	71	26	17	20	3	14	10	...	7				
Bayonne.....	48	40	11	40	12	5	156	5836	26.73	1	.....	4	2	4	14	18	13	20	16	3	6	3	3	4	2	...	1				
West Hob'ken	25	21	14	23	12	.....	95	5219	18.20	3	1	12	...	1	7	10	7	11	10	2	3	2	1	7	1	...	....				
Trenton	129	65	55	236	123	45	653	25031	26.08	1	6	16	...	4	23	72	108	61	29	26	15	65	4	40	10	2	12				
New Bruns'k.	74	51	37	100	63	.....	325	16660	19.50	1	12	7	1	14	17	25	47	39	31	20	8	20	.....	11	8	...	....				
Morristown...	21	22	4	32	32	3	114	6950	16.40	2	3	2	...	9	.....	5	18	13	14	4	3	15	1	5	1	...	2				
Paterson	205	154	92	341	195	7	994	38814	25.61	16	5	37	5	9	41	107	156	94	84	50	22	71	5	63	17	4	17				
Elizabeth.....	105	92	51	129	91	4	472	25923	18.20	6	5	7	...	5	48	47	51	56	49	22	19	38	4	24	8	1	5				
Plainfield	29	24	12	31	32	2	130	7216	18.01	1	1	4	...	1	3	16	17	17	19	6	6	13	2	4	3	...	1				
Rahway	28	13	10	62	56	.....	169	6947	24.31	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	11	32	17	13	11	6	10	3	9	5	1	2				
Phillipsburg..	36	12	11	35	7	1	102	7240	11.08	.....	3	6	...	.....	5	10	13	8	4	2	.....	7	.....	6	1	...	2				
Total.....	2568	2088	1172	3480	1754	146	11208	.....	.....	170	173	392	52	172	619	1145	1578	1160	1066	492	285	598	66	490	196	27	130				

MILITARY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief—George B. McClellan.

Staff—Adjutant General—William S. Stryker; Quartermaster General—Lewis Perrine; Surgeon General—Theodore R. Varick; General Inspector—William H. Sterling; Judge Advocate General—vacancy; Assistant Adjutant General—S. Meredith Dickinson; Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief—Edward H. Wright, Clifford B. Rossell.

Quartermaster General's Department—Deputy Quarter Masters—Majors Bird W. Spencer, James S. Yard; Assistant General Inspector—Lieut. Col Isaac J. Wardell.

Division—General Commanding—Maj. Gen. Gershom Mott.

Division Staff—Assistant Adjutant General—Col. Daniel Lodor; Inspector—Col. and Brevet Brig Gen. William Ward; Surgeon—Col. Edward L. Welling; Paymaster—Lieut. Col. Charles V. C. Murphy; Quartermaster—Lieut. Col. J. Blanchard Edgar; Judge Advocate—Lieut. Col. James N. Stratton; Aides-de-Camp—Maj. Michael T. Dwyer, Maj. John C. Owens, Maj. Daniel Elmer.

First Brigade—General Commanding—Brig. and Brevet Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Plume.

Brigade Staff—Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut. Col. Marvin Dodd; Inspector—Lieut. Col. George E. P. Howard; Surgeon—vacancy; Quartermaster—Maj. Ebenezer W. Davis; Paymaster—Maj. Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate—vacancy; Aide-de-Camp—Capt. George W. Dickson, Jr.

Second Brigade—General Commanding—Brig. and Brevet Maj Gen William J. Sewell.

Brigade Staff—Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut. Col. Willoughby Weston; Inspector—Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon—Lieut. Col. Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster—Maj. William M. Palmer; Paymaster—Maj Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate—Maj. James E. Hays; Aides-de-Camp—Capt. Edward Furlong, Capt. James M. Dart.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel—William Allen; Adjutant—Lieut. Geo. Schenck.

Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Elizabeth—Colonel—John C. Rose; Adjutant—Lieut. Frederick A. Apelles.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel—Dudley S. Steele; Adjutant—Lieut. Samuel D. Dickinson.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel—Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant—Lieut. William H. Jeroleman.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel—E. Burd Grubb; Adjutant—Emmor H. Lee.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Lambertville—Colonel—Ashbel W. Angel; Adjutant—Lieut. Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

Second Battalion Infantry, Headquarters, Leonia—Major—James V. Moore; Adjutant—Lieut. Charles U. Springer.

Battery "A" Artillery, Headquarters, Jersey City—Captain—Peter A. Eller.

Gatling Gun Companies, Company A, Elizabeth—Captain and Brevet Brig. General—J. Madison Drake; Company B, Camden—Captain—Emmor D. French.

N. J. State Rifle Association.

Officers—Col. Edward H. Wright, President; Capt. William H. DeHart, Vice President; Peter Bonnett, Secretary; H. F. Anderson, Treasurer.

Elected Directors—Maj. F. Frelinghuysen, J. M, Dart, M. D., George A. Squire, Hon. B. A. Vail, Charles B. Squier, H. F. Anderson, Peter Bonnett, Col. E. H. Wright, Capt. William H. De Hart, William H. Inslee. J. T. B. Collins, E. A. S. Man, Capt. George L. Winn, Frank Hyde, Maj. Addison Thomas.

Honorary Directors—Gen. George B. McClellan, Hon. Francis S. Lathrop.

Ex-Officio Directors—Generals Gershom Mott, William S. Stryker, Lewis Perrine, Joseph W. Plume, William J. Sewell, W. H. Sterling.

Brinton Range is located on the line of the N. J. C. R. R., near the city of Elizabeth.

Adjutant General's Department.

The Adjutant General is required by law to carry into execution the system of military discipline established by the authority of the State. As the executive officer of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief he is required to see that all his orders in reference to the military force are properly fulfilled. His office is an office of record and deposit of information in regard to the National Guard and of the reserve militia. All details for calling troops into the field for active service are kept in his department. It is also an office of record of the military service of men of New Jersey in all the wars of this country for the last one hundred and twenty-five years. It is asserted by the official in charge that its records are more complete than any office of the kind in the Union.

Quartermaster General's Department.

The Quartermaster General is, by law, Acting Commissary General, Acting Paymaster General, and Acting Chief of Ordnance. He is charged with the custody of all arms, equipments, tents, clothing, camp and garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores, and all military property of the State. This property is kept on hand at the State Arsenal, and is issued as required for the use of the National Guard. The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 23,357. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six gun batteries. In addition to this ordnance, there are eight Gatling guns, and two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about one hundred and seventy thousand.

The department consists of the Quartermaster General, two Deputy Quartermasters, two clerks, one military storekeeper in charge of the arsenal, four assistants, one teamster, and one watchman.

As Acting Paymaster General it is made the duty of the chief of the department to prepare, examine and audit all rolls for pay of officers and men for duty in emergencies or while on actual service, and to receive and disburse the amount due.

With the many duties assigned to the office by law, and the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, it is one of the most active military departments in the State.

STATE LIBRARY.

JAMES S. MCDANOLDS, Librarian.

The Library apartment is situate on the second floor of the State Capitol at the southerly end of the building, and is 90 feet long by 45 feet in breadth. It has a gallery running round the apartment, on which, in cases arranged in alcoves, are the miscellaneous and government publications. The main floor is devoted to legal text books, reports, digests, &c.

The report of the State Librarian shows that on the 31st day of October, 1878, there were 23,713 volumes in the Library, and that since that time there were 2,212 volumes added, making a total of 25,925 volumes in the Library on October 31st, 1879. The report concludes, "It will be seen by the above that the additions, both to the law and miscellaneous departments, have been much larger during the past year than usual, and yet many books are needed to make the Library what it should be as a State Library. In 1872, an appropriation was made of $2,000 per year for five years, and the Library has heretofore received (by a law of the State) $800 per year, paid by the United States Government for rent of court room, the former having expired and the latter being no longer received, the income of the Library is not sufficient for the purchase of such books as are needed. I would respectfully advise a new appropriation to keep up the necessary purchases."

Capt. McDanolds was appointed Librarian January 21st, 1872, and at the expiration of that term, no joint meeting being held, he held over for one year, when, on January 26th, 1876, he was reappointed for another term of three years. In 1878, the law was changed, so that the Commissioners of the State Library had the appointing power, and in November of that year he was reappointed for a term of five years, which commenced January 21st, 1879.

STATE PRISON.

The report of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1879, shows that on November 1st, 1878, there were 823 convicts confined therein. The number received during the year was 417, and discharged 450; leaving 788 confined at the date of the report. The maximum number was 843, on November 30th, 1878, and the mini-

mum 755, on September 10th, 1879. The daily average in 1878 was 825, and in 1879, 802—making an average decrease of twenty-three. This diminution in the number of convicts is probably due to the increase of the prosperity of the country, there being a less number of people unemployed than in former years.

The cost per capita was 8.03 cents per day; per annum, $30.39; cost of maintenance per day, 15.04 cents; per annum, $56.23. The total cost of each convict, including officers salaries, ordinary repairs, money paid to discharged prisoners, recapture of escaped convicts, &c., was 38.09 cents per day, or $141.97 per annum, against $150.94 the previous year. The earning per capita in 1879 was $58.15, against $76.86 in 1878. This reduction was caused by a smaller number of convicts being employed by the contractors.

On October 31st, 1879, there were 368 convicts employed by contractors, 114 employed about the prison, 20 sick, 119 old and infirm, 138 unemployed—total, 759, all males. In the manufacturing and repairing of underclothing, beds, bedding, &c., 29 females were employed, making the aggregate total 788 During the year considerable improvements have been made in and about the prison. Two additional boilers and three gas retorts have been put in to supply the necessary heat and light, and will be sufficient for some time to come. The shingle coping on the north, south and west walls, which was worn out, has been removed and replaced with stone. The report refers to the want of cell room during the year, as at one time there were 802 convicts confined in 696 cells. The total expenses for the prison for the past year were $113,860.29.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELLIS A. APGAR, State Superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse; Bergen, John A. Demarest; Burlington, Edgar Haas; Camden, F. R. Brace; Cape May, Maurice Beesley; Cumberland, William O. Garrison; Essex, Charles M. Davis; Gloucester, William Milligan; Hudson, William L. Dickinson; Hunterdon, R. S. Swackhamer; Mercer, William J. Gibby; Middlesex, Ralph Willis; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood; Morris, Lewis W. Thurber; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan; Passaic, J. C Cruikshank; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Somerset, John S. Haynes; Sussex, Luther Hill; Union, N. W. Pease; Warren, Joseph S. Smith.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, $1,163,703.70. Township school tax, $24,199.00. Surplus revenue, $31,192.72. District and city tax for teachers' salaries, $281,853.75. District and city tax for building and repairing school houses, $362,599.15. Total amount for all school purposes, $1,863,548.32. Value of school property, $6,401,603.00. Number of children of school age, 327,216. Total number of children enrolled in the public schools, 203,568. Number of districts, 1,370. Number of School houses, 1,558. Number of teachers, male, 977; female, 2,355. Average salary paid to male teachers, $56 94; to female, $33.73. Cost of education per pupil, based on total school census, $4.71.

Synopsis of the Public School system—

1st. The State Board of Education consists of the Trustees of the School Fund and the Trustees of State Normal School, and the Treasurer thereof. It has power to prescribe rnles for enforcing the school law; to appoint State and County Superintendents, and to decide appeals from decision of State Superintendent. 2d. State Superintendent is elected for three years. He decides all disputes under school law, subject to appeal; apportions school funds, and has general oversight of the schools. He is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board of Education. 3d. County Superintendents hold office for three years; apportion school money to the districts; license teachers, and decide disputes under school law, subject to appeal. 4th. School Trustees are elected for three years. Each Board consists of three Trustees, one of whom is District Clerk. They employ teachers, janitors, &c., and fix their salaries. The District Clerk takes the school census. 5th. The Trustees of the School Fund are the Governor, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Assembly, Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Comptroller. All receipts from lands under water and from tax on banking and insurance companies are invested by them, and form a permanent fund. From the income of this fund $100,000 annually is appropriated for the schools. 6th. The interest from the surplus revenue is appropriated to the support of the schools. 7th. In addition to the two-mill State tax, the townships and districts are authorized to raise special school tax. All moneys derived from State, county and township sources, except twenty dollars for incidentals, must be used for teachers' salaries and fuel. 8th. Teachers must hold a State or county certificate to entitle them to teach. 9th. The school census includes all children between five and eighteen years of age. 10th. Each district must maintain school for at least nine months to entitle it to a share of school money. 11th. State certificates are granted by the State Superintendent and Principal of the Normal School. They are of three grades—first, good for life; second, for seven years; third, for five years. County certificates are granted by the county examiners, consisting of the County Superintendent and three others appointed by him. Quarterly examinations are held, and three grades of certificates granted—first, good for three years; second, for two years, third, for one year. 12th. Institutes are held annually in each county. By a rule of the State Board of Education all teachers are required to attend. 13th. Any district raising twenty dollars by subscription or entertainment is entitled to a like sum from the State for establishing a school library, or for the purchase of apparatus, and ten dollars annually thereafter on the same condition. 14th. No teacher is allowed to inflict corporal punishment.

All children must attend school for twelve weeks consecutively, in each year, or be taught at home for the same period.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

There have been during the past year, in the Normal School, 217 pupils in attendance; in the Model School 342. This year there is a much larger attendance in all the departments of both schools. The number of teachers at present employed in these schools is 24.

During the year there have been in both Boarding Halls over 200 boarders. There has not been a single case of serious illness or of

contagious disease during the year. There are now 225 pupils occupying the Boarding Halls. The entire debt upon the buildings has been paid off. 763 teachers have graduated from the Normal School since its organization, and more than 5000 have attended the school for a longer or shorter period of terms. The 7th of February, 1880, will be twenty-five years since the organization of the Normal School, at which time it is proposed to have some exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The Farnum School continues to be prosperous and is doing a good work for the State.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State is *ex officio* Commissioner of Insurance and by virtue of his office has charge of all matters relating thereto. All insurance companies doing a legal business in this State, whether organized under its laws or under the laws of any other State or nation are required by the statute to file with the Insurance Department a detailed statement under oath setting forth their financial condition on the first day of January of each year. The law provides for the examination into the affairs of insurance companies, from time to time, as necessity may require. The annual statements furnished the Secretary of State by the various insurance companies are published in a documentary form, and give a vast amount of statistical information. The law creating an Insurance Department in this State was approved April 9th, A. D. 1875.

A supplement to the act concerning savings banks approved March 8th, 1877, provides that these institutions shall make a similar detailed report under oath to the Secretary of State setting forth their condition, as that required of insurance companies, and be subject to like examinations. The first report of savings institutions under this act was made to January 1st, 1878. These statements are also published in the same form as the insurance reports, and furnish information of equal interest. The total number of fire insurance companies authorized to transact business in this State for the year 1879, was one hundred and thirty-seven, classified as follows: Companies organized under the laws of New Jersey, 57, viz: Joint stock fire and fire marine companies, 26; purely mutual companies (including all companies having no capital or scrip liability rated as capital), 30; plate glass company, 1; companies of other States, 62; companies of foreign governments, 18. The New Jersey companies are located as follows: In the county of Bergen, 2; Burlington, 2; Camden, 2; Cumberland, 2; Essex, 15; Gloucester, 1; Hudson, 3; Hunterdon, 1; Mercer, 4; Middlesex, 2; Monmouth, 3; Morris, 2; Salem, 2; Somerset, 4; Sussex, 1; Union, 7; Warren, 3. Companies of other States as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 8; Massachusetts, 3; Missouri, 1; New York, 33; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 13; Rhode Island, 2. Companies of other countries as follows: Canada, 2: England, 10; France, 1; Germany, 4; Scotland, 1.

Representing total admitted assets as follows: New Jersey joint stock companies, $9,445,260.74; New Jersey mutual companies, $394,843.66; insurance companies of other States $74,432,160.87; foreign companies, United States branches, $20,560,484 04, making a total of $104,832,749.31.

Twenty-seven life insurance companies were authorized to transact business in this State during the last year, two of which are located in New Jersey; the whole representing admitted assets amounting to $383,395,230.36.

There are thirty-eight savings banks in the State transacting business, with total assets amounting to $16,589,899.50, and 62,990 open accounts.

W. F. Van Camp is the Deputy Commissioner, and has charge of the details in the Insurance Department, and is also Special Examiner of Insurance Companies and Savings Banks.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

The officers of this institution are: John W. Ward, M. D., Superintendent and Physician; J. Kirby, M. D., First Assistant Physician; C. B. Britton, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Austin Snyder, Treasurer; Edmund White, Steward; Mrs. S. J. Clark, Matron.

On October 31st, 1878, there were 523 patients remaining; received during the year, 132; total under treatment during the year, 655. Discharged—recovered, 36; improved, 16; unimproved, 6; not insane, 3; died, 47; removed to other institutions (Camden and Morris Plains Asylums), 41; remaining October 31st, 1879, 506. There are 35 convict patients in the institution, under the act of March 12th, 1869. Since the opening of the Asylum, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1879. there have been 5,495 persons treated. During the past year the boiler house and coal vaults have been enlarged and two new boilers for the purpose of heating and cooking, have been added. Additions have been made to the laundry, steam ovens for cooking meats placed in the kitchens, the boiler house has been made fire proof, the halls painted, and the grounds renovated The farm and garden have done well during the year, the receipts therefrom amounting to $6,430.67; expenses for rent, labor, &c., $4,706; leaving a balance of $1,724.67. The produce of the garden is used fresh on the same day that it is taken from the beds. That canned and preserved is also fresh, thereby retaining all the properties of the fruit and vegetables. There are 45 cows, which gave during the year 27,264 gallons of milk.

During the Fall and Winter evenings dancing, concerts, private theatricals and stereopticon exhibitions have been provided for the amusement of the patients, in which they take great delight, and are considered very beneficial because they take their minds from their unfortunate condition. Pictures and fresh flowers adorn every hall and room in the institution. The flowers are procured from an extensive and admirably arranged hot-house, which contains a rare and numerous collection of plants and flowers. Dr. Ward takes especial pride in their culture. There are five libraries, containing altogether about two thousand volumes. New York, Philadelphia and Trenton daily papers are supplied for the use of the patients. For the preservation of the building from fire, water is conveyed from a tank on top of the building to the several wards by means of a two-inch main pipe, to which there is attached and always ready for use a line of hose capable of reaching any of the rooms. There are also a bowling alley and billiard room.

MORRIS PLAINS ASYLUM.

The officers of this Institution are: Superintendent and Physician—H. A. Buttolph, M. D., LL. D; Assistant Physician—Edwin E. Smith, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician—Thomas M. Lloyd, M. D.; Steward, Martin B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Tabor.

The report for the past fiscal year shows—

Receipts and Disbursements.

Dr.

Balance October 31st, 1878	$3,575 96
Received since October 31st, 1878	141,598 31
Total Receipts to November 1st, 1879	$145,174 27

Cr.

By disbursements, including grading grounds and other improvements	140,423 11
Balance cash on hand November 1st, 1879	$4,751 16

Number of patients remaining on October 31st, 1878, was 480; received during the past year, males 78, females 86, total 164. The whole number treated during the year ending October 31st, 1879, was 644; discharged during the year—recovered 33, improved 39, unimproved 7, died 38, total 117. Remaining in the Asylum on November 1st, 1879, males 248, females 279, total 527.

JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

The following are the officers of this institution: James H. Eastman, Superintendent; Samuel R. McFadden, Assistant; Elizabeth F. Eastman, Matron.

The current expenses, receipts and cost per capita were: Total expenses, $43,146.62; total receipts, $17,001.51; net expenses, $26,145.11.

		COST PER CAPITA. Annually.	Daily.
Salaries	$7,762 01	$28 68	.079
Schools	325 89	1 20	.003
Provisions	7,639 55	28 23	.077
Clothing	4,076 07	15 06	.041
Other expenses	6,341 59	23 44	.064
Total	$26,145 11	$96 61	.264

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1878, 277; committed, 85; returned, 18; total number during the year, 380; disposed of during the year, 110; remaining in the institution October 31st, 1879, 270; greatest number at any one time, 283; average number for the year, 270.6. Of the number given above as disposed of during the year, one died.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution are Samuel Allinson (President), Samuel L. Baily (Secretary , Samuel C. Brown, Rudolphus Bingham, Mathew Mitchell and J. Newton Voorhees.

The report for the year ending October 31st. 1878, shows that at the commencement thereof there were 37 grils in the school. During the year 13 girls were received. There were 7 girls indentured; 4 returned to their friends; I sent to the Media Training School for the Feeble-Minded, and 5 discharged by reason of the expiration of terms. On October 31st, 1875, there were 33 girls remaining at the school.

The following is an account of the receipts and expenditures for the past year—

Cash on hand October 31st, 1878	$4,409 54
Cash received from the State	5,000 00
Cash received from farm	411 26
Cash received from work of girls	687 40
Total receipts during the year	$10,508 20
Expenses, salaries, &c	7,871 74
Balance on hand	$2,636 46

Officers—Matron—Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Assistant Matron—Mrs. Clara A. Ely; Teacher—Miss J. A. Watson; Housekeeper—Miss M. Atkinson. Post Office Address, Trenton.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

The officers of this institution are: Alexander N. Dougherty, Surgeon and Commandant; Peter F. Rogers, Superintendent; Rev. Isaac Tuttle, Chaplain.

The following is a synopsis of the report for the year 1878-9: Number admitted during year ending October 31st. 1879, 265; discharged, 271; expelled, 14; died, 19; remaining October 31st, 1879, 381; average number during the year, 409; percentage of increase as compared with previous year, 2.44.

Expended during the year, $37,121.63; number of cases treated during the year, 437; number of prescriptions prepared and issued from the Dispensary of the Home during the year, 13,740.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

New Jersey was among the first States in the Union to appreciate the advantage of scientific fish culture, and while many of the States were hesitating as to the adoption of the methods of increasing the supply of food fishes, which has proved so eminently successful

under the fostering care of European nations. Our State established a board of Commissioners and made appropriations with a view to utilizing the many natural advantages which she possessed.

The first Commissioners were appointed in 1870; Dr. I. H. Slack an eminent naturalist and fish culturist being placed at the head of the commission. Since that time the work of propagating food fishes and stocking the depleted waters of the State has been prosecuted with vigor and energy. Especial attention has been given to the effort to increase the shad supply in the Delaware river, and the operations of the commission have been followed by the most marked and gratifying success. Much attention has also been given to the effort to make the Delaware a salmon producing stream, and in this the State Commissioners have received the hearty co-operation of the United States Fish Commissioner, who is a profound believer in the ultimate success of the experiments.

But the work of the State Fish Commission, in which our citizens are most deeply interested, is the propagation of food fishes in the inland waters of the State, and to this the energies of the Commissioners have been largely devoted. During the past year there have been distributed in the waters of the State, more than half a million salmon fry, a quarter of a million young trout, over one hundred thousand white fish, and (to the lakes and ponds of the State), sixteen thousand black bass. All of these are fish practically new to the waters of the State, and as they have been placed in waters particularly adapted to the several species, their influence must be felt in a few years in the increase of the food supply.

The power of the Commissioners to continue the work depends wholly upon legislative action, as there is no permanent appropriation for these purposes, and the operations of the Commission may be brought to a stand still at any time by the failure of the Legislature to provide the necessary means to carry it on.

The present Commissioners are Dr. Benj. P. Howell, Woodbury; Major E. J. Anderson, Trenton, and Theodore Morford, Esq., Newton.

A list of the Fish Wardens of the several counties is given below.

FISH WARDENS—(Term of office three years).

Atlantic, Andrew J. Rider; Bergen, George Ricardo; Burlington, Levi French, Hamilton Hill; Camden, Joseph W. Ore; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott; Cumberland, James P. Logue; Essex, Lambert Speer; Gloucester, James H. Pierson; Hudson, William H. Havens; Hunterdon, Richard B. Reading, Andrew J. Scarborough; Mercer, William J. Slidell Joseph Ashmore; Middlesex, Cornelius W Castner; Monmouth, George Curtis; Morris. M. S Gregory, Charles J. Pierson; Ocean, George W. Irons, Joseph H. Townsend; Passaic, Elias Sindle; Salem, James S. Hannah; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Sussex, Obadiah Bevins; Union, Percy Oul; Warren, Lewis C. Weller.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

President—General William J. Sewell, Camden.

Secretary—George Wurts, Passaic.

Assistant Secretary—William T. Hunt, Essex.

Engrossing Clerk—Frank F. Patterson, Gloucester.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Lambert L. Mulford, Salem.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—David T. Claypoole, Cumberland.

Doorkeepers—George W. Shreve, Burlington, Charles Robinson, Camden, J. V. Albertson, Atlantic, John Fitzgerald, Middlesex.

President's Private Secretary—William J. Bruce, Burlington.

Journal Clerk—Joseph S. Hulme, Burlington.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.

Clerk—Cummins O. Cooper, Morris.

Assistant Clerk—Asa W. Dickinson, Hudson.

Engrossing Clerk—George C. Wynkoop, Camden.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John B. Fell, Mercer.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John A. Brown, Gloucester.

Keeper of the Ladies' Gallery—Daniel V. Kilbourn, Hudson.

Keeper of the Gentlemen's Gallery—William B. Mulford, Somerset.

Speaker's Private Secretary—William H. Oviatt, Monmouth.

Journal Clerk—Andrew M. Clarke, Essex.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Joseph L. Naar, *True American;* William T. Hunt, *Newark Daily Advertiser;* William J. Bruce, *New Brunswick Fredonian;* George Wurts, *Paterson Press;* Edward S. Ellis, Philadelphia *Times;* Franklin S. Mills, *Associated Press;* C. H. Benson, *Jersey City Journal;* Joseph M. Noonan, *Jersey City Argus;* William J. Pohl, New Jersey *Freie Zeitung;* Charles Briest, Trenton *Emporium;* Charles H. Levy, *State Gazette;* William E. Sackett, *New York Times;* F. F. Patterson, *Philadelphia Press;* Edward Mullen, *Newark Morning Register*, *Boebechter am Passaic*, *Newark*, *Sunday Call*, *Newark;* William Hutchinson, *New York World;* Ernest C. Stahl, *Daily Staats Journal;* William S. Potter, *Somerset Messenger*, *The Constitutionalist and Clinton Democrat;* John J. Cleary, New Brunswick *Times;* Louis C. Gosson, *True American* and *New York Sun*; Thomas F. Fitzgerald, *New York Herald*, *State Gazette*, *Newark Journal*, *Paterson Guardian* and the Morristown *True Democratic Banner.*

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Hobart, Francis, Rabe.
Revision of Laws—Vail, Deacon, Canfield.
Finance—Cramer, Deacon, Miller,
Municipal Corporations—Francis, Gardner, Rabe.
Education—Beekman, Schenck, Lawrence.
Militia—Whiticar, Keasbey, Emson.
Railroads and Canals—Schenck, Bodine, Bosenbury.
Corporations—Keasbey, Whiticar, Canfield.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Cramer, Martin, Cooper.
Fisheries—Vail, Hobart, Lawrence.
Banks and Insurance—Gardner, Martin, Beekman.
Miscellaneous Business—Whiticar, Beekman, Cooper.
Elections—Deacon, Keasbey, Emson.
Unfinished Business—Cramer, Beekman, Emson.
Claims and Pensions—Francis, Schenck, Marsh.
Riparian Rights—Gardner, Martin, Bosenbury.
Engrossed Bills—Keasbey, Martin, Lawrence.

House of Assembly.

Judiciary—Vernon, Axtell, Smith, Meeks, L. J. Martin.

Ways and Means—Van Duyne, Conkling, Board, Blodgett, Demarest.

Municipal Corporations—Herring, Stilsing, Paterson, Donnelly, Barber.

Corporations—Burrough, Gill, Miller, Demarest, Albertson.

Banks and Insurance—Paterson, Herr, Lawrence, Honce, L. J. Martin.

Elections—Bonsall, Voorhees, Wilkinson, Haines, S. M. Martin.

Education—Voorhees, Bonsall, Robinson, Honce, Dunn.

Revision of Laws—Potts, Morehead, Carter, Hunt, Krueger.

Riparian Rights—Ringlemann, Herring, Parsons, Barber, McDermott.

Engrossed Bills—Conkling, Garwood, Robinson, Demarest, Grey.

Stationery—Miller, Parsons, Morehead, Godown, Krueger.

Railroads and Canals—Stiles, Carter, Beekman, Blodgett, Meeks.

Militia—Lawrence, Herring, Lufburrow, O'Conner, Donnelly.

Unfinished Business—Bruen, Jeffries, Miller, Hunt, Sheeran.

Incidental Expenses—Smith, Herr, Marter, Ramsey, Fritts.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Lufburrow, Vreeland, Craft, Ramsey, Ferrell.

Claims and Pensions—Stilsing, Van Duyne, Lawrence, Ludlam, Brown.

Fisheries—Parsons, Garwood, Vreeland, Honce, Fritts.

Miscellaneous Business—Wilkinson, Stiles, Bonsall, Albertson, Curran.

Joint Committees.

Treasurer's Accounts—Senate—Deacon, Schenck, Marsh. House—Axtell, Potts, Gill, Albertson, O'Conner.

State Prison—Senate—Bodine, Cramer, Marsh. House—Van Duyne, Herring, Herr, O'Conner, McDermott.

Lunatic Asylums—Senate—Bodine, Cramer, Canfield. House—Gill, Beekman, Ewing, Meeks, Ludlam.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Senate—Gardner, Whiticar, Cooper. House—Beekman, Craft, Langstroth, Curran, Ferrell.

State Library—Senate—Martin, Beekman, Miller. House—Morehead, Van Duyne, Carter, Blodgett, S. M. Martin.

Sinking Fund—Senate—Schenck, Gardner, Rabe. House—Wilkinson, Bruen, Lufburrow, Dunn, Fritts.

Federal Relations—Senate—Vail, Francis, Cooper. House—Vreeland, Bruen, Ringelmann, Godown Dunn

Commerce and Navigation—Senate—Deacon, Keasbey, Miller. House—Garwood, Stilsing, Jeffries, Hunt, Haines.

Printing—Senate—Keasbey, Hobart, Marsh. House—Board, Voorhees, Robinson, Marter, Barber.

Passed Bills—Senate—Whiticar, Beekman, Bosenbury. House—Burrough, Board, Morehead, Grey, Taylor.

Soldiers' Home, Newark—Senate Francis, Vail, Canfield. House—Ewing, Burrough, Stiles, Dunn, Taylor.

Reform School for Boys—Senate Schenck, Cramer, Canfield. House—Vernon, Miller, Marter, Hunt, Grey.

Industrial School for Girls—Senate—Martin, Bodine, Lawrence. House—Langstroth, Ringelmann, Craft, Ferrell, McDermott.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Portrait of Governor McClellan.....Frontispiece.
Preface 3
Calendar for 1880..... 5
History of New Jersey..... 7
Chronological List of Governors..... 10
Constitution of New Jersey..... 12
History of State Institutions—
State Capitol..... 36
State Library..... 38
State Arsenal 39
State Lunatic Asylum (Trenton) 40
State Lunatic Asylum (Morris Plains)..... 41
State Normal and Model Schools..... 41
State Reform School for Boys..... 42
State Industrial School for Girls 43
State Prison 43
N. J. Soldiers' Home at Newark..... 44
Biography of Governor McClellan..... 45
United States Senator Randolph..... 47
United States Senator McPherson..... 48
Biographies of New Jersey's Representatives in Congress. 50
List of Members of the CIVth Legislature..... 56
Senate Rules..... 59
Biographies of State Senators..... 67
House of Assembly Rules..... 82
Biographies of Assemblymen..... 91
Joint Rules and Orders..... 127
United States Government..... 128
List of State Officers..... 128
County Officers.....131–132
Election Returns, 1879..... 133
Vote for Governor, 1877..... 157
Congressmen, 1876–1878..... 158
Vote by States of Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.....160–161–162
Electoral Vote of New Jersey from 1789 to 1876..... 163
Vote of the next Electoral College by States..... 164
New Jersey's Vote for Governor, and the political complexion of the Legislature for twenty years..... 165

PAGE

Party Platforms (1877) 166
Number of Laws passed, bills introduced and length of each Session of the Legislature since 1845 167
List of United States Senators for N. J. since 1789 to date. 168
List of State Officers, Chancellors, Chief Justices, &c, since 1776 169
List of Legislative Officers since 1845 171
United States Court Officials since 1789 172
Biographies of State Officers—
Secretary of State Kelsey 173
State Treasurer Wright 173
State Comptroller Stockton 174
Attorney General Stockton 175
Adjutant General Stryker 175
Quartermaster General Perrine 176
General Gershom Mott 177
Clerk of the Supreme Court Lee 179
Clerk in Chancery Little 180
State Supt. of Public Instruction Apgar 180
Commissioner of Railroad Taxation Yard 181
Time of holding Courts 182
Prerogatives, &c., of the Governor 183
Reports of State Departments—
State Finances 184
Bureau of Vital Statistics 185
Table of Births, Marriages and Deaths 187
Military (Roster of the Officers of the National Guard) 189
Adjutant General's Deparment 190
Quartermaster General's Department 190
State Library 191
State Prison 191
Department of Public Instruction 192
State Normal and Model Schools 193
Insurance Department 194
State Lunatic Asylums 195
Jamesburg Reform Schools 196
State Industrial School for Girls 197
Soldiers' Home at Newark 197
State Fish Commission 197
Officers of the Legislature 199
Newspaper Correspondents 200
Committees of the Senate 200
Assembly 201
Joint Committees 202

"STATE GAZETTE"

PRINTING HOUSE.

Cor. State and Greene Streets, Directly Opposite City Hall,

TRENTON, N. J.

The present proprietor deems it not immodest to say, that after a practical experience of upwards of *thirty-five years*, he has acquired a thorough mastery of every branch of his profession.

Having re-modeled and re-furnished the whole establishment with the latest modern improvements, I am now prepared to execute, in a superior manner, orders for every description of

PRINTING,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING,

OFFICE STATIONERY, &C.

The services of some of the BEST WORKMEN to be found in the country having been secured; an extensive assortment of new type purchased, and labor-saving machinery introduced, I am enabled to fill orders for work, not only promptly, but in a manner that will bear critical inspection.

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Including Note and Letter Headings, Circulars, Stock Certificates and Transfers, Bill Heads, Cards, &c., and especially Insurance and Bank Work, such as Policies, (Type or Engraved Head), Daily Reports, Checks, Deposit Tickets, &c.

LEGAL PRINTING.

AT LESS RATES THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE IN THIS CITY.

BOOK WORK.

Some of the finest Book Work ever executed in this State, has been and is now being turned out in this establishment.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

A specialty, superior to any ever introduced in this city, and equal to engraved work, at one-third the cost.

JOHN L. MURPHY,
Proprietor.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

State Gazette,

(ESTABLISHED 1792.)

Circulates in every Post Office in New Jersey!

If you want to reach the people of NEW JERSEY, use the columns of the "GAZETTE." It is a sterling Newspaper,

WIDE AWAKE,
BRIGHT, NEWSY
AND ENERGETIC.

Double the Circulation of any other Weekly Newspaper in New Jersey. A welcome visitor to the household—A favorite among advertisers, &c.

Subscription to WEEKLY, $2.00, postage extra.
" " DAILY, $5.00, " "

BLANK BOOKS.

LETTER AND NOTE PAPER,
ENVELOPES, CARDS AND
WEDDING STATIONERY.

WRITING INKS OF ALL STANDARD MAKES.

Foreign and Domestic STATIONERY of every description, either at wholesale or retail, and at lowest market prices.

ALL ORDERS ADDRESSED TO

JOHN L. MURPHY,
Proprietor.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 1, 1880.